The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 4. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY JAN. 18, 1893. NO. 42

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A dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
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New Stage Route.
—BETWEEN—
Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.
Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

Stage Route
—BETWEEN—
Cassville & Mill Creek.

The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassvile a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited.
J. H. RINDLAUB.

WE WANT YOU
to act as our agent. We furnish an expensive outfit and all you need free. It costs nothing to try the business. We will treat you well, and help you to earn ten times ordinary wages. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Any one any where can earn a great deal of money. Many have made **Two Hundred Dollars a Month.** No class of people in the world are making so much money without capital as those at work for us. Business pleasant, strictly honorable, and pays better than any other offered to agents. You have a clear field, with no competition. We equip you with everything, and supply printed directions for beginners which, if obeyed faithfully, will bring more money than will any other business. Improve your prospects! Why not? You can do so easily and surely at work for us. Reasonable industry only necessary for absolute success. Pamphlet circular giving every particular is sent free to all. Delay not in sending for it.
GEORGE STINSON & CO.,
Box No. 488, Portland, Me.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the
Best in the World.
See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.
Take no Substitute, but insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by
JOHN G. GILLAM.

MY MARINER.

Oh, he goes away singing,
Singing o'er the sea!
Oh, he comes again, bringing
Joy and himself to me!
Down through the rosemary hollow
And up the wet beach I ran,
My heart in a flutter to follow
The flight of my sailor man.

Fie on a husband sitting
Still in the house at home!
Give me a mariner flitting
And flashing over the foam!
Give me a voice resounding
The songs of the breezy main!
Give me a free heart bounding
Evermore hither again!

Coming is better than going;
But never was queen so grand
As I while I watch him blowing
Away from the lazy land.
I have wedded an ocean rover,
And, with him I own the sea;
Yet over the waves come over
And anchor, my lad, by me.

Hark to his billowy laughter,
Blithe on the homeward tide!
Hark to it, heart! up and after;
Off to the harbor side;
Down through the rosemary hollows
And over the sand hills, light
And swift as a seabird, follow;
And ho! for a sail in sight!
—New Moon.

HIS OWN MURDERER.

"Do you see the bullet hole in the crown of this sombrero, Neb? Thereby hangs a tale, which, if you will make yourself comfortable in an easy chair, I'll relate."

I was visiting the pleasant rooms of my friend R——, an old telegraph operator; not old in years, but in experience, for he had worked at the business since a boy, and had been in many difficult positions, thus having a varied experience from which to draw his stories. The hat he now held in his hand was a light gray felt with a leather band around it, and near the top on one side and through the crown on the opposite side were two small holes, made by a bullet, R—— said, in an attempt on his life.

"You remember," he began, "some ten years ago I made a trip down the Mississippi, through Texas, Mexico and California. This was partly for my health, partly for pleasure, but principally on a business excursion for our company.

"I spent considerable time in A——, Tex., and while there the city—as they called it—was being completely demoralized by as vicious, corrupt a set of gamblers as it was ever my lot to fall in with. These southwestern cities of rapid growth, rapid wealth and with a population of adventurers and uneasy people collected from many parts of the globe, are just the place for these desperadoes to do their richest fleecing; but in this instance they were notorious, and having committed several capital crimes, the government took the case in hand.

"In this quiet northern town you are scarcely able to realize the difference a few degrees of latitude can make in the apparent dispositions and surroundings of human beings. While traveling through the southwest it often seemed as though I must be in a different country, everything was so foreign and lawless in its character.

"About this time there had been considerable trouble along the telegraph lines in that section of the state, and I had been employed as a detective by the government to help ferret out the mischief makers, and as I was now stopping in A—— they wanted me to help stop the gamblers, who were beginning to smell a rat and were keeping under cover.

"In an excitable community where firearms are carried by all and often used indiscriminately, the arrest of desperate characters is not only difficult but dangerous, for, as you know, 'birds of a feather,' they usually have many friends in a crowd. In this instance a small posse was selected to arrest the gamblers, and it was agreed that except in a case of emergency I was not to touch the criminals, but simply enter their resorts, spot the men if there and signal the officers to enter.

"The first night we succeeded in arresting two in a faro saloon, and in the conflict—for they had to be taken by main force—I had been obliged to help the officers, and this I suppose gave the crowd an inkling of my true character. We did not know it, however, and the next night determined to make a raid and arrest the remainder of the set, who I discovered had located themselves in one of the dives in the lowest part of the town, near the river.

"We had, as we thought, used the utmost precautions, for the men were desperate and would fight, we knew, to the last. The buildings on this street were so close together that their low, flat roofs nearly touched each other, growing more and more squalid till they reached the river, which cut off their growth. Consequently there were no side entrances. At the back door we placed two men, and at either side of the front entrance, in the darkness, the remainder of the posse concealed themselves. It was agreed that if I found the gamblers in the saloon I was to give a signal at the most opportune moment, when the officers would rush in from both sides and secure their men before they had a chance to escape or to offer much resistance.

"I then sauntered in, walked up to the bar and called for a glass of liquor. I noticed that the bartender looked surlily at me, and as I turned with the glass in my hand and faced the crowd standing and seated around the faro tables, there seemed to be an unusual silence, but I leaned carelessly against the wall, pretending to sip the villainous stuff in my glass, but at the same time taking a keen survey of the crowd. I think I never saw a more hardened set of criminals outside of prison bars than were gathered around those faro tables that night. Little piles of silver and gold were heaped up here and there, many of them guarded with six shooters and bowie knives, while men were dealing out the cards and raking in the coins.

"Just as I was about to give the signal one of the tables was overturned and in an instant there was a general commotion. Before I realized what was happening, so rapid and unexpected were the movements, a door opened by my side and a girl grasped me by the coat and said in a frightened voice, 'This way, quick, for your life!' Quick as a flash the girl slammed the door and I found myself being hurried up a flight of stairs and through an open trapdoor on the roof. The girl gave me a push, as angry cries followed us, and said, 'To the river. It's your only chance. They mean to kill you!' You may be sure I wasted no time in grateful thanks, though why she braved the angry crowd for my sake I never knew.

"I leaped rapidly from one flat roof to another toward the river, but none too fast, for tramping feet, oaths and shots followed all too quickly for my comfort, and as I leaped from the last roof into the river one bullet made the holes in the crown of that hat, just missing my head. The ruffians thought they had finished me, and then the rush of the waiting posse, who made a dash when they heard the commotion, gave them other business.

"It was a short time before I was on the opposite bank of the river reviewing the case. Detectives are more feared and hated by lawbreakers than the regular officers, and I knew if my business was known, as it seemed it was, it was as much as my life was worth to return for the present. Besides, the work I had undertaken was finished, so I concluded to go due north till I had struck the railroad, stop the first train I saw go to the next station, then telegraph back for my grip and continue my journey west.

"It was now toward morning, and I concluded I had better make myself scarce before daylight revealed my whereabouts. I struck out rapidly for the north, but when the hot sun came out, and with most of the time nothing to show me my locality, I lost my reckoning and must have taken a northwesterly course. Thus it was long in the afternoon when I sighted telegraph poles and knew I must be near the railroad.

"Taking out my climbers, which, with telegraph instruments in case of some emergency I always carried with me during my trips, I climbed the pole, cut the wires and telegraphed to the station east to stop the next train where a white flag was flying from a telegraph pole. I then tacked my handkerchief to the pole and slid down. I was so overcome with hunger and fatigue that I knew this precaution was necessary, for I might drop to sleep and fail to hear the train.

"In about two hours a train came along, stopped and took me on. The engineer told me I must have traveled nearly forty miles since leaving A——. As soon as the train was under way the conductor wanted to know by what right I had stopped the train. I took out my pass and showed him my official badge. In a few minutes he left me and said a few words to two men, the only other passengers on the train, and then went out.

"I had noticed the suspicious glance of the two men before, and now I noticed they winked knowingly to each other, but I partly closed my eyes and pretended to be dozing, yet all the time watching my fellow passengers closely and wondering what was up. I scented foul play and meant to be on my guard.

"Finally the men came and sauntered toward me, and one was just about to put his hand on my shoulder and I caught a glimpse of a pair of handcuffs in the other fellow's hand, when out came my six shooter and I told them not to touch me as they valued their lives. I had taken them by surprise, as it was too late for them to pull out their weapons. They fell back, but I did not put up my weapon till I was safe in the next station. Seeing a large placard on the wall as I entered the little waiting room, I turned to read it with my hands behind me. In a moment I felt a pair of steel bracelets snap on my wrists, and I wheeled around to meet the complacent looks of my fellow passengers, the train hands and telegraph operator. I just foamed then, I was so angry. I wanted to know what they meant and ordered them to release me. For answer one of the men clapped his hands on my shoulder and said:

"'I arrest you for the murder of C. R. Raymond.'

"'C. R. Raymond, you fools!' I managed to blurt out. 'Why, I am C. R. Raymond myself, and not much of a dead man either, as you will find out if you don't release me at once.'

"They still kept calm and advised me to read the notice behind me, for I could come no game on them.

"I turned and read: 'Murdered! Arrest any one presenting the pass of C. R. Raymond, state official, who was murdered on the 6th inst. Body thought to have been robbed and then thrown into the river.'

"That glance revealed the situation, but no expostulations or explanations of mine could convince the men that I was C. R. Raymond and not his assassin. I immediately telegraphed to the governor the circumstances of my escape and arrest, and the result was an order to release me at once.

"By this time the excitement and fatigue had so worked on my nerves that I am sure I was never angrier in my life, and when the governor's commands were executed I turned and gave those two officials such a blessing as I presume they never before received. All believed me then and were ready to do me service. After rest and refreshment of course I could view the case more calmly."—Detroit Free Press.

HIS WHISTLE FROZE.

A Tale of Weather That Beats the Present Cold Snap.

The cold weather that we have been having for sometime past has brought to the front many a story from the older citizens of similar weather in their youthful days. One of the oldest of these citizens was in a certain store on Main street on Tuesday, and had just completed a tale of how the winter of '20 had been so severe that all the streams and wells had been frozen to the bottom, and that everybody had to drink coffee, when our old friend, Mike McCarthy, who was sitting by, remarked: "Indade, oi believe it, snr, fur oi remember phin oi furst landed in this country, oi experienced gist sich a winther. Oi was sthopping in Phildelphy that winther, and was woreking on the public building. During the day it was so could oi phroze moi nose and ears as blue as an indigo bag, and wen it was toim to quit worek, oi stharted fur moi bourding house, about tree schuares away and to keep moi spirits oup oi whistled the 'Oirish Wash Woman' as oi walked along. It was pritty dark, and whin oi'd gone a short ways oi tot the thune was pritty hard to whisthle, and whin oi got home an oicicle about a phoot and a half long was hanging from moi mout. Oi carelessly broke it off, and laid it on a chair in the kitchen, and went to wash moi phace. Well, all at once there wus a shrill whistle in the room, and the cook jumped about a phoot high, and then the beautiful strains of the 'Oirish Wash Woman' began to meanjer troo the room, and would you believe it, sur, there it wus cuming from thot oicicle, the tune hoving froze as oi whisthled it, and wus now being thawed out. Oi tell you that wus cold weather,"—but the old citizen had gone, and Mike remarked to a friend sitting by, that "Oi hardly belave the ould man stuchk to the troot, when he told us about drinking that coffee."—*Clarion Gazette.*

Learn a Trade, Boys.

I remember, years ago, when I was a very young man, writes John Coates, meeting John Roach, the great shipbuilder, in his shipyard at Chester, Pa. I remember, too, what he said then about the value of a trade to the average boy.

"Young man," he said, laying his great broad hand on my shoulder, and looking at me earnestly with his keen, steel-blue Irish eyes, "next to a clear conscience, a trade is as good a thing as any young man can have in this country. You can carry it with you all your life long; you have to pay neither rent nor taxes upon it, and it will help you around a sharp corner when most other things will fail."

I have never forgotten that utterance from a man who started in life—after landing in New York from Ireland—as helper to a machinist, who became the leading shipbuilder of his time, and who, up to the hour that he was stricken with a fatal illness, could take the place of any of his workmen, whether it was a man driving rivets, or an expert putting together the most delicate parts of a steamship's machinery.

Something very like what John Roach said I heard another great man, who is now dead, say. This was Peter Cooper, a man of whom American boys cannot know too much, and whom they certainly cannot admire too much.

"If I had my way," said the venerable philanthropist, on the occasion to which I refer, "I would give every boy a trade. Then I would have him stick to it. If he does, it will be good to him."

How sad is the spectacle, and how forcible is the fact, which ought to be food for serious reflection to every American citizen, that very few of our American boys ever learn a trade, and as a result almost everywhere the leading mechanical positions are filled by men of foreign birth.

Why is it? Is it because our boys are less able? Is it because there are no facilities for learning trades in this country? To the last question the argument may be advanced that the trades unions lay too many and too heavy restrictions regarding the number of apprentices who will be employed or allowed. Argument admitted, and the point taken granted. But the bottom cause is Young America's "don't want to." He would rather stand behind a counter in some store or canvass for some agency or work in some factory at piece work, where he can earn more money, *at first*, per week than if put to learning a trade.—*Epworth Herald.*

Pronounced Hopeless, Yet Saved.

From a letter written by Mrs. Ada E. Hurd, of Groton, S. D., we quote: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my Lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all, eight bottles; it has cured me, and thank God I am now a well and hearty woman's Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons. Regular size, 50c. and $100.

THERE are 168 applications for license on file in Clearfield county. This is an increase over any former year.

FRANCE'S FERMENT.

Ribot's Cabinet Resigns and He Promptly Forms a New One.

Excitement in Paris Speedily Checked by a Strong Police.

A cablegram from Paris says: After a day which has shaken the Presidential seat, overthrown a Cabinet, witnessed the beginning of one of the greatest trials in history, and almost recorded a riot in the National Legislature, France is still peaceful and self-possessed. The hours from early morning were crowded full of events which will take a prominent place in the history of the National disgrace. The greatest excitement prevailed, and people thronged the streets. The police were out in force, dispersing the crowds.

The French Ministry resigned, owing to differences in the Cabinet on the arrest of ex-Minister of Public Works Baihaut and other matters.

President Carnot charged M. Ribot with the duty of reconstructing the Ministry. It is openly charged that the President and Ribot are not in earnest in the Panama prosecutions, and that they have no intention of bringing the bribetakers to trial, and that the prosecution of De Lesseps, Fontane, Cottu and Eiffel will be nothing more than a farce.

The new Cabinet organized by M. Ribot is as follows:

M. Ribot, Premier and Minister of the Interior.
M. Develle, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
M. Tirard, Minister of Finance.
M. Bourgeois, Minister of Justice.
General Loizillon, Minister of War.
M. Burdeau, Minister for the Colonies and Marine.
M. Dupuy, Minister of Instruction.
M. Viger, Minister of Agriculture.
M. Siegfried, Minister of Commerce.
M. Viette, Minister of Public Works.

The Ribot Cabinet, in the few weeks of its existence, has been terribly riddled. If Carnot's ambition has been to get rid of Freycinet as a rival for the Presidency, he has succeeded. But it looks as though he had accomplished his own destruction in the process.

The events in the Court of Appeal were of even greater interest than the fall of the Cabinet. There was one five-minute scene which exposed in full the significance and true awkwardness of the political situation in France.

Charles De Lesseps was under examination by President Perrivier of the bench of Judges, who gave every indication of an honest intention to get at the truth. The accused man had said that the Panama Company allotted to Baron Reinach $1,200,000 to get a loan through Parliament without any question as to details. The Judge replied that this was not satisfactory. The witness must have knowledge as to the disposition of the money, and this must be explained.

Lesseps began giving the detailed answer called for, when the public prosecutor interrupted, saying he might say what he pleased in his own defense, but must not directly accuse others by using names.

This extraordinary speech, disclosing as it did the Government's real desire to suppress the truth and shield guilty public men, caused long and angry protests from the spectators. The proceedings were interrupted and the Court threatened to clear the room. The interference of the prosecuting officer was most sternly rebuked. The President and Judges declared that the information which the public prosecutor asked the witness to suppress was just what had been demanded of him, and what the Court proposed to procure.

Lesseps began his recital, but before he had gone far he was cut short by the hour of adjournment. He said that the Minister of Public Works, Baihaut, had demanded $200,000 for his services in advancing Panama measurements before the Government.

ALTGELD'S INAUGURAL.

First Democratic Governor Since the War in Illinois.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the appointed day the blare of a trumpet was heard in Springfield and the militia and the Democracy of Illinois began to form in line for the inauguration of the first Democratic Governor in Illinois since before the war. Heading the column was General John A. McClernand, of Springfield, surrounded by his aides de camp, 100 in number. Robes of various colors and sashes of gold were worn by the mounted men, and as the aides directed the course of the marchers they made an imposing array.

There were five divisions, each commanded by a mounted Marshal. Besides the fluttering banners in the parade many a live rooster was hoisted aloft. The line of march was through the principal streets, through the Governor's grounds, and to the north entrance of the Capitol, where the clubs arrived just at the hour of the joint session.

Governor Altgeld's appearance was the signal for an outburst of applause. The new Governor, after taking the oath of office, delivered his inaugural, which was listened to with interest. The address touched upon the subject of strikes and lock-outs.

WANT $500,000 MORE.

The World's Fair Buildings Will Cost $20,000,000.

Chief Architect Burnham has made another estimate of the amount of money necessary to finish the World's Fair buildings at Chicago. Much to the surprise of the directors, this estimate calls for $500,000 more.

When Chicago was making a campaign before Congress to get the prize, $5,000,000 was considered a tempting bid. Later $10,000,000 was named as the figure. After the scheme of the Fair was prepared it became plain that more than $10,000,000 would be needed.

Another budget was made up. This one called for $15,000,000. It lasted about six months. The budgets that have since been prepared varied, ranging from $19,000,000 to nearly $22,000,000, but a compromise was reached on $19,500,000. This was supposed to be enough to open the Fair, but Burnham's latest call shows that it will be $20,000,000.

A BURRO loaded with $500 worth of silver bars is roaming at large in the mountains around the town of Pueblo Neuva, if he has not been relieved of his valuable burden by robbers. The burro was one of a train of animals loaded with silver bars at the Animizano and started for Durango, Mexico. On the way the burro wandered unobserved away from the train.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

FIRE which started in the large building 219 Federal street, Boston, Mass., occupied by Hecht Brothers, wool dealers, did over $1,500,000 damage. The blaze originated in the explosion of a gasoline stove.

WALTER MARSHALL, a guard on the "L" road in New York City, in a fit of jealousy shot Robert Dingfelder, whom he found in Mrs. Marshall's apartments, dead, wounded Mrs. Marshall dangerously and then killed himself.

EDWARD MURPHY, JR., was nominated for United States Senator by the joint Democratic caucus of the New York Legislature at Albany.

THE one hundred and seventeenth session of the New Jessey Legislature opened at Trenton in the presence of a vast multitude. Thomas Flynn was elected Speaker of the House.

NEW YORK CITY was ice bound, and water traffic was entirely suspended for a short time; the Kill Von Kull, Staten Island Sound and Flushing Bay were frozen over.

THREE men and a horse were killed by the eastbound Royal Blue B. & O. express between Somerville, N. J., and Jersey City.

THE caucus of Republican members of the Connecticut General Assembly to nominate a United States Senator was held in the House of Representatives at Hartford, and General Joseph R. Hawley was renominated on the sixth ballot.

THERE is an epidemic of scarlet fever and diphtheria in Stamford, Conn. It has been prevalent since last September. There have been 500 cases of winter cholera in Newburyport, Mass., and the disease seemed to be spreading. The doctors were at a loss to account for it.

IN the New Hampshire Legislature the following officers were elected in joint convention: Secretary of State, Ezra S. Stearns; State Treasurer, Solon A. Carter; Public Printer, Edward N. Pearson; Commissary General, Stephen S. Gale.

EX-MAYOR WILLIAM WICKHAM died at his residence in New York City. When the news was received at the City Hall Mayor Gilroy ordered the flags raised at half-mast.

TWO Swedes, Frederick Allchrist and Charles Bukeson, of the crew of the sloop Shawmut, from New York, which was burned at the Commercial wharf in Boston, perished in the flames.

VERMONT'S oldest inhabitant, Mrs. Lucy Whitney Wood, of Barre, was 107 years old a few days since. She was three years old when George Washington was inaugurated the first President of the United States. Her eyesight is good, but her hearing is a little defective.

South and West.

THE Supreme Court of Wisconsin affirmed the ruling of Judge Newton in the celebrated State Treasury cases, whereby the State recovers some $50 0,000 interest money from former Treasurers. The decision is confirmed by all the Judges.

THE Republicans and Populists in the Kansas House each elected a Speaker after an exciting scene.

GOVERNOR BROWN commuted the sentences of the four colored boys who, with the four colored men, were to have been hanged at Chestertown, Md., for the murder of Dr. Hill, to life imprisonment.

PAUL SCRUGGS and Henry Allen, who murdered and robbed Rube Atkinson, his housekeeper and her little daughter, were taken from jail at Cotton Plant, Ark., by a mob and hanged.

GOVERNOR LEWELLING recognized the Populist House in the Kansas Legislature.

SUNDAY opening at the Chicago Fair won in the Illinois Legislature.

AT Gaston, Meade County, Ky., two colored men, Edward and Richard Moorman, brothers, were lynched for having murdered and robbed a farmer.

IN a premature blast in the new yards of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway at Denison, Texas, George Hampton and Jerry Kylie were killed and two other laborers seriously injured.

THE deadlock in the Nebraska Legislature was broken and the two Houses met in joint session and canvassed votes. Governor Boyd's farewell message was read and Governor Crounse duly installed, delivering his inaugural address.

WHILE Sheriff Lee was taking four handcuffed prisoners across the river at Cumming, Ark., Ed Taylor, one of the prisoners, capsized the boat in midstream. Taylor and his partner, Walker Woodan, were drowned.

Washington.

IT is estimated by the Navy Department that the Monterey, on her trial trip, exceeded the 5400 horse power limit by at least 200, which will give the Union Iron Works a premium of $20,000.

UNITED STATES TREASURER NEBEKER has reported to Secretary Foster that the account of the legal tender notes of the denomination of $500, series of 1874, shows as its stands an excess of $54,000 redeemed over the issue, $28,490,000 in all.

THE Speaker laid before the House a communication from Secretary Foster of the Treasury renewing his recommendation of last year for the appropriation of $50,000 for the redemption of worn and mutilated paper currency and the issue of new currency for it. Also an appropriation of $50,000 for gun and mortar platforms.

AFTER brief funeral services General Butler's body started on a special train from Washington for Lowell, Mass.

THE President made the following nominations: Consuls—John H. Cront, Jr., of Massachusetts, at Bermuda; John Brigham, of Iowa, at Aix-la-Chapelle, and Albert S. Twitchell, of New Hampshire, at Santiago de Cuba.

Foreign.

M. CASIMIR PERIER was elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies in place of M. Floquet.

MCRAE was executed in England, for the murder of Annie Pritchard.

PRINCESS MARIE, of Edinburgh, and Prince Ferdinand, of Roumania, were married in Sigmaringen, Germany, in the presence of many royal personages.

A FEDERAL envoy charged with bringing an end to the insurrection in the Province of Corrientes, Argentine Republic, succeeded in stopping the fighting between the provincial and rebel troops at Santa Lucia. A body of Federal cavalry attacked the rebels at Santotome and dislodged them from their position. Fifty of the rebels were killed or wounded.

M. BURDEAU declined to accept the Ministry of Marine in the new French Cabinet; the post was offered to Admiral Gervais, who also declined.

THERE were several cases of cholera at Hamburg, Germany, on the steamship Murciano, when she arrived from New Orleans; one death occurred in Amsterdam from the disease.

A SPINNING mill at Osaka, Japan, was burned with a loss of 125 lives. Most of the victims were young girls. Two hundred and seventy houses in the vicinity of the mill caught fire from sparks and were destroyed.

THE Argentine rebels have laid down their arms.

THE French Chamber of Deputies sustained the Ribot Cabinet by a vote of 329 to 206; Vice-Admiral Rieunier became Minister of Marine, completing the Cabinet.

GERMAN strikers attacked the overseers of the mines in the disturbed district, but were subdued by the gendarmes.

A LABOR party has been started in England under the leadership of J. Keir Hardie, Member of Parliament.

VOTE OF THE NATION.

Official Statement of Totals for Each Presidential Candidate.

The assemblage at the various State Capitols of the Presidential electors, to formally choose a President and Vice-President of the United States, thus completing the work done by the voters last November, causes renewed interest to attach to the following official election figures from all the States:

	Cleveland.	Harrison.	Weaver.	Bidwell.
Alabama	138,135	9,197	85,181	241
Arkansas	87,834	46,974	11,831	113
California	118,174	118,027	25,311	8,096
*Colorado	.....	38,620	53,564	1,653
Connecticut	82,395	77,032	809	4,026
Delaware	18,576	18,072	.....	564
Florida	30,143	.....	4,843	570
Georgia	129,896	48,365	42,739	988
*Idaho	2	8,599	10,520	288
Illinois	426,281	399,288	22,207	25,870
Indiana	262,740	225,615	22,208	18,050
Iowa	196,367	219,795	20,595	6,402
*Kansas	.....	157,241	163,111	4,553
Kentucky	175,461	135,441	23,500	6,442
*Louisiana	87,922	.....	27,908	.....
Maine	48,044	62,871	2,381	3,062
Maryland	113,866	92,736	793	5,877
Massachusetts	176,858	202,928	7,539	3,348
Michigan	201,850	222,535	20,633	20,877
Minnesota	100,579	122,736	30,393	14,017
Mississippi	40,237	1,406	10,256	910
Missouri	268,039	226,824	41,183	4,298
Montana	17,581	18,851	7,334	549
Nebraska	24,943	87,227	83,134	4,902
Nevada	714	2,811	7,264	89
N. Hampshire	42,079	45,658	292	1,297
New Jersey	171,042	156,068	969	8,131
New York	654,908	609,459	16,436	38,191
N. Carolina	132,951	100,344	44,732	2,636
*N. Dakota	.....	17,519	17,700	899
Ohio	404,115	405,187	14,852	26,012
Oregon	14,243	35,002	26,875	2,281
Pennsylvania	452,264	516,011	8,714	25,123
Rhode Island	24,335	26,972	223	1,654
S. Carolina	54,698	13,384	24,010	.....
S. Dakota	9,081	34,888	26,544	.....
Tennessee	136,477	99,978	23,022	4,856
Texas	239,148	77,475	99,688	2,165
Vermont	16,325	37,992	44	1,424
Virginia	163,977	118,262	12,275	2,788
Washington	29,844	36,460	19,054	5,553
W. Virginia	84,467	80,293	4,166	2,145
Wisconsin	177,335	170,846	9,829	13,132
*Wyoming	.....	8,376	7,586	539

*Fusion.

NEARLY 2000 LOST.

Many Hundreds of People Burned in a Temple on a Chinese Holiday.

A Canton (China) correspondent sends this account of a terrible disaster in a country town about fifty miles from Canton, which resulted in the loss of nearly 2000 lives. A band of robbers made a raid on the village of Kam Li, in the Shin Hing district. They first levied a tribute of several thousand taels on the priests of the temple.

The latter had just received large offerings from the people who were celebrating a holiday with a dramatic entertainment under a big shed temporarily erected in front of the temple. The angry robbers applied the torches to this shed, and the people in a panic rushed into the temple for refuge.

The main entrance of the temple, which was of wood, caught fire from the fierce heat of the burning shed, and over 1400 men, women and children were either burned, smothered, or trampled under foot. Most of the fatalities resulted from suffocation, as a strong wind drove the smoke into the temple.

At the time of writing the roll of missing numbered 1940, and it may be that some of these were burned beyond recognition. The disaster is the worst that has occurred in south China for several years.

FIFTY PERSONS KILLED.

Collision of a Congo Railway Train With an Explosion.

A despatch to the Central News from St. Paul de Loanda, Africa, says; "A train crowded with Europeans and natives was halted on the Congo Railway, near Matadi, a few days ago, and the engine was detached to join a wagon loaded with fifty-four boxes of dynamite and eighty-two casks of gunpowder. The engine moved downgrade with great speed and came into collision with the wagon, exploding the dynamite. Fifty persons were killed, including M. Lequeue, head of the Societe Anonyme Belge."

TWO NEW WAR SHIPS.

The Cramps Get the Contracts for the Brooklyn and the Iowa.

Secretary Tracy has awarded the contracts for constructing the armored cruiser Brooklyn and the sea-going battleship Iowa to the firm of William Cramp & Sons, of Philadelphia, at its bid of $2,986,000 for the Brooklyn and $3,010,000 for the Iowa. This settles the controversy as to the necessity and fairness of allowing one of the vessels to be built on the Pacific Coast, and also as to the right of the Secretary to award bids on plans prepared by the bidder. Secretary Tracy gives as his reasons for awarding both bids to the Cramp Company that he is required by the statute to award the contracts to the lowest and best responsible bidder, and that there is no doubt that the Messrs. Cramp & Sons are the lowest bidders.

REPORT of the Canadian Dominion Internal Revenue for six months ending December 31 shows a total of $18,559,025; expenditures, $13,812,497; increase in revenue, $806,546; decrease in expenditure, $797,002 for the same period in 1891. Surplus December 21, $4,716,528; decrease in net debit since the close of the last fiscal year, $3,213,927.

MRS. YATES, wife of a Springfield (Ohio) teamster, gave birth to her twenty-fourth child the other day. There are five sets of twins. She was married at fourteen. The oldest child is twenty-seven. Thirteen children are living.

SENATOR JOHN E. KENNA.

He Dies at Washington After a Long and Painful Illness.

JOHN E. KENNA.

Senator John E. Kenna, of West Virginia, died at Washington about 3 o'clock a few mornings ago, of heart disease, from which he had been, for some years, an acute sufferer, so much so that for long intervals, he had been compelled to abandon his duties as Senator and to forego all mental exertion. Two summers ago, with a view of diverting his mind from his physical ailments, he established an amateur boat builder's shop and busied himself in the mechanical operation of constructing a boat. He partially recovered and resumed his seat in the Senate and made one speech, which was remarkable, both for its length and its vigor, but soon suffered a relapse from which he never rallied. His sufferings during the last few months of his life from heart spasms were so poignant that to himself as well as to his family, death must have been looked upon as almost welcome.

Mr. Kenna was born in 1848, was consequently forty-five years of age—the youngest man in the United States Senate. His birthplace was Valcoulon, Va., since incorporated into West Virginia. He worked on a farm until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he entered the Confederate Army as a private, and fought through to the end. He afterward studied and practiced law until elected to Congress. He served six years in the lower House, and then in 1883 was elected to the Senate as a Democrat to succeed Henry G Davis. His term of service would have expired in 1895.

Mr Kenna's Washington residence was on Capitol Hill, at 130 B street, N. E., and it was there he died. He leaves a wife and six children, four boys and two girls. The oldest of the children is about seventeen, and the youngest boy just five years old.

The Funeral Services.

The funeral services of the Catholic Church were held in the Senate Chamber at Washington on the day after his death over the body of the late Senator John E. Kenna, of West Virginia, in the presence of the President and his Cabinet, both Houses of Congress, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Diplomatic Corps and many distinguished people in the galleries. Mrs. Morton and her eldest daughter occupied the Vice-President's pew, while the President's pew was filled with friends of Mrs. McKee. The President and his Cabinet occupied heavy upholstered chairs on the right in front of the Clerk's desk, while on the left the dead Senator's family were seated. A delegation from the West Virginia Legislature was present.

The religious services opened with the reading of a prayer by the dead Senator's pastor, sprinkling holy water on the coffin and circulating it with the burning censor. Bishop Keane stood at the foot of the coffin, immediately facing the President, and spoke a eulogy of the dead man.

The funeral party left that night by special train and reached its destination next morning. The body was buried at Charlestown, W. Va.

FOUR HANGED TOGETHER.

Execution of Dr. Hill's Murderers at Chestertown, Md.

The four colored men charged with the murder of Dr. Hill were hanged in the jail yard at Chestertown, Md., at 12 o'clock on the day appointed for the execution. There was no evidence of the threatened disturbance about the jail during the night or morning. The streets of the town were almost entirely deserted, except by the posse summoned by Sheriff Plummer. These guards, in twos and threes, armed, patrolled the streets all night and until the execution took place. An armed guard of citizens also remained on duty all night at the Courthouse. Unsuccessful efforts were made during the early morning by the father of Dr. Hill and others to obtain a confession from the condemned men. All maintained their innocence and attempted to throw blame on other persons.

On the night of Saturday, April 23, 1892, Doctor James H. Hill, while driving to visit a patient near Millington, was stopped by a band of colored men. Two boys, Frisby Comegys and Perry Bradshaw, held the horse. Charles Brooks struck the Doctor with a large stone, and Fletcher Williams stabbed him. Four other colored men stood by and saw the crime. The body of the Doctor was then placed in the road cart. The horse, turned loose, retraced his steps to Dr. Hill's home. Some time later the boy Bradshaw confessed the murder.

THIRTY MINERS DROWNED.

Water Catches Them in a Penzance (England) Shaft.

A calamitous accident has just occurred at Penzance, Cornwall, England. While a number of men were at work in the Wheal and Owl Mine at that place, water suddenly rushed in and drowned many of the miners.

As soon as the rush of the water was heard those nearest to the main shaft rushed into the cage and were quickly drawn to the surface. Others at a distance were overtaken by the water and their cries could be heard resounding through the galleries. The number of men drowned has been ascertained to be thirty.

The water which flooded the mine came from an adjacent one which had been closed for many years. Water had accumulated in a vast quantity in the abandoned mine, and suddenly burst its way through. Hundreds of thousands of tons of water poured into the place.

LATER NEWS.

NEW YORK HARBOR was frozen over between Ellis Island and the New Jersey shore.

PRIVATE funeral services were held over General Butler's body at his home in Lowell, Mass.; afterward the body lay in state in a public hall, and crowds struggled to see it.

ARRANGEMENTS were completed at Pottsville, Penn., whereby Contractor Taylor, who constructed the Court House, and Architect Beebe gave up $19,000 of the money overcharged in the erection of the building.

GOVERNOR EAGLE retired, and Colonel W. A. M. Fishback was inaugurated Governor of Arkansas, at Little Rock.

FOR the second time in its history an ice gorge formed at Memphis, Tenn.

THE Tennessee River steamer J. C. Warner, exploded four miles from Kelly's Landing, Tenn., killing two men and scalding fifteen.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER has submitted an estimate of appropriation of $954,123 for the transportation of foreign mails for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894.

DONELSON CAFFERY, appointed by the Governor of Louisiana to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Senator Gibson, was introduced in the Senate by his colleague, Senator White, and took the oath of office.

THERE was a heavy storm in England; much damage was done to shipping.

RUSSIA will send three warships to New York to take part in the naval demonstration in connection with the Columbus fetes. These vessels will be under the command of Admiral Kaznakoff.

THE Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington is to be enlarged by the erection of an addition, which will cost about $450,000.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

2

BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1892, choice	$2 32½	@	$2 35
Medium, 1892, choice	1 90	@	1 95
Pea, 1892, choice	—	@	1 90
Red kidney, 1892, choice	2 50	@	2 60
Red kidney, poor to fair	—	@	—
Lima, Cal., per bush	2 05	@	2 10
Green peas, 1892, per bbl	1 72½	@	1 75
BUTTER.			
Creamery—St. & Penn, extra	29	@	30
St. & Penn., firsts	24	@	28
Western, firsts	29	@	31
Western, seconds	26	@	28
Western, thirds	22	@	24
State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras	26	@	27
Half tubs and pails, 1sts.	23	@	25
Half tubs and pails, 2ds.	20	@	23
Welsh tubs, extras	—	@	—
Welsh tubs, 1sts	23	@	25
Welsh tubs, 2ds	20	@	22
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts	25	@	27
W. Im. creamery, 2ds	19	@	22
W. Im. creamery, 3ds	—	@	—
Western Factory, fresh, firsts	19	@	21
W. Factory, seconds	16	@	17
W. Factory and dairy, 3ds	15	@	15½
CHEESE.			
State factory—Full cream, white, fancy	—	@	11½
Full cream, colored, fancy	—	@	11½
Full cream, good to prime	10½	@	10¾
Part skims, choice	8½	@	8¾
Part skims, good to prime	6	@	7
Part skims, common	3	@	4
Full skims	1	@	2½
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	32	@	—
Western—Fresh, fancy	32	@	—
Limed—State	24	@	24½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—King, per bbl	—	@	—
Baldwin, per bbl	1 50	@	3 00
Greening, per bbl	2 50	@	4 00
Grapes, up river, Del., 5 lb.	—	@	—
W. N. Y., Catawba, 5 lb.	7	@	10
W. N. Y., Concord, 5 lb.	7	@	9
Cranberries, Cape Cod, bbl.	8 00	@	10 00
HOPS.			
State—1892, fair to choice	21½	@	23
1891, prime	16	@	21
1892, common to good	18	@	21
Old odds	5	@	9
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.	12	@	12½
Western, per lb	12	@	12½
Spring Chickens, local, lb	9	@	9½
Western per lb	9	@	—
Roosters, old, per lb	—	@	7
Turkeys, per lb	11	@	12½
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair	75	@	1 00
Western, per pair	70	@	90
Geese, Western, per pair	1 50	@	1 75
Pigeons, per pair	25	@	30
DRESSED POULTRY—DRY PACKED.			
Turkeys—Jersey, per lb	15	@	16
Chickens—Phila., per lb	14	@	18
Western, per lb	10	@	12
Fowls—St. and West., per lb	9	@	11
Ducks—Fair to fancy, per lb	12	@	16
Eastern, per lb	—	@	—
Spring, L. I., per lb	—	@	—
Geese—Western, per lb	8	@	11
Squabs—Dark, per doz	2 50	@	—
White, per doz	3 50	@	3 75
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—State, per bbl	2 37	@	2 62
Jersey, prime, per bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Jersey, inferior, per bbl	1 50	@	2 00
L. I., in bulk, per bbl	—	@	2 75
Cabbage, L. I., per 100	6 00	@	10 00
Onions—Eastern, yellow, bbl.	2 25	@	2 75
Eastern, red, per bbl	2 25	@	2 75
State, per bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Squash—Marrow, per barrel,	2 00	@	2 25
Sweet potatoes, Va., per bbl.	—	@	—
South Jersey, per bbl	3 00	@	5 00
Celery, near by, doz. bunches	1 00	@	1 75
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 15	@	4 25
Patents	4 35	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 2 Red	78½	@	81
Rye—State	—	@	—
Barley—Two-rowed State.	64	@	66
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	—	@	—
Oats—No. 2 White	41½	@	42½
Mixed Western	37	@	39
Hay—Good to Choice	65	@	85
Straw—Long Rye	55	@	60
Lard—City Steam	—	@	10.75c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, City dressed	4	@	9½
Milch Cows, com. to good	25 00	@	50 00
Calves, City dressed	8	@	13
Sheep, per 100 lbs	5 00	@	5 25
Lambs, per lb	5	@	6½
Hogs—Live, per 100 lbs	7 40	@	7 85
Dressed	8½	@	11

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JANUARY 22.

Lesson Text: "Joshua the High Priest," Zech. iii., 1-10—Golden Text: Hebrews iv., 14—Commentary.

By comparing verses 14 and 15 with verse 1 of Hag. i. it will be seen that in about three weeks after his first message the work was resumed. Then he had other messages for them in the seventh and ninth months of the same year (Hag. ii., 1, 10, 20). The first message came to Zechariah in the eighth month of the same year (Zech. i., 1), and on the night of the twenty-fourth day of the eleventh month he receives a series of seven or eight visions which are recorded in chapter i., 7, to vi., 15. Our lesson is the fourth of these visions, the first three teaching that the hosts of heaven act on behalf of God's people; that for every destroyer there is a repairer, and that God, having chosen Jerusalem, will surely perform all His pleasure concerning her.

1. "And he showed me Joshua, the high priest, standing before the angel of the Lord, and satan standing at his right hand to resist him." A prophet represents God to the people, while a priest represents the people before God. This high priest represents the nation of Israel as appearing before God for a blessing, and the great adversary is there also to prevent this blessing if he possibly can. I suppose that no individual or nation ever came to God without knowing something of the resistance of the adversary.

2. "And the Lord said unto satan: The Lord rebuke thee, O satan; even the Lord that hath chosen Jerusalem rebuke thee. Is not this a brand plucked out of the fire?" See chapter ii., 12; Ps. cxxxii., 13. God had chosen Israel and Jerusalem, and that settled it. Ananias thought that Saul of Tarsus was too desperately wicked to expect anything good from, but God's "Go thy way, for he is a chosen vessel unto Me," settled all that (Acts ix., 15). God knows His instruments before He chooses them, and is prepared to cleanse and qualify for His service at any cost.

3. "Now Joshua was clothed with filthy garments and stood before the angel." Here is the ground of satan's resistance. Israel could not deny her filthy garments; no more can we. We must cry out with Isaiah, "Woe is me, for I am a man of unclean lips," (Isa. vi., 5), and with Job, "I abhor myself" (Job xlii., 6), for "all our righteousnesses (our very best things) are as filthy rags" (Isa. lxiv., 6). Every mouth must be stopped and all the world plead "guilty" before God (Rom. iii., 19).

4. "Take away the filthy garments from him. And unto him He said, Behold, I have caused thine iniquity to pass from thee, and I will clothe thee with change of raiment." Thus He will yet remove the iniquity of that land and of that people in one day (verse 9), and they shall be all righteous (Isa. lx., 21). Thus He now forgives sins and says to every true penitent who confesses all and hides nothing, "Son, daughter, thy sins are forgiven thee" (Math. ix., 2, 22). All our efforts at goodness are like Adam and Eve's fig leaf aprons compared with the garments of light which they lost. But the Lord God provides garments of salvation, and we have only to drop our fig leaf aprons, cast aside all our own righteousness and gladly accept God's provision, and then sing Isa. lxi., 10.

5. "So they set a fair miter upon his head and clothed him with garments, and the angel of the Lord stood by." The miter was the linen headdress worn by the priest, the most conspicuous part of which was the golden plate or crown, upon which was inscribed, "Holiness Unto the Lord" (Ex. xxviii., 36-38). In the days of Israel's restoration and salvation Jesus, their king, will be "A Priest Upon His Throne" (chapter vi., 13), a priest king after the order of Melchizedec. The church will reign with Him as priests and kings, for such are we even now by faith in Him (Rev. v., 9, 10; i., 6).

6, 7. "And the angel of the Lord protested unto Joshua, saying, Thus saith the Lord of Hosts, If thou wilt walk in My ways, and if thou wilt keep My charge." Salvation from beginning to end is of the Lord. He alone is the author and the finisher, and we are the recipients. But being plucked from the burning and cleansed and separated unto God, Israel is to walk with Him and show forth His power and glory. So with the believer. He is saved not simply to escape the wrath of God and reach heaven at death, but to abide here in a mortal body amid conflict and trial as long as it please the Lord, showing forth the life of Jesus in His mortal flesh (II Cor. iv., 10, 11). This is to the natural man impossible; but what Christ has done in a mortal body He can surely do again, and one of the Christian's mottoes is, "Not I, but Christ, who liveth in me" (Gal. ii., 20).

8. "Hear, now, O Joshua, the high priest, Behold I will bring forth My servant, The Branch." While the words of the Book have to do with the time when the words were spoken, there is always a looking forward to the grand consummation when Jesus shall come in power and glory for the complete overthrow of all enemies and the permanent establishment of His kindom on the earth. In connection with His name, The Branch, I hope you will look up chapters vi., 12; Isa. iv., 2; Jer. xxiii., 5; xxxiii., 15. Here He is the servant fully seen in Mark's Gospel; in Jer. xxiii., 5, He is the King of Matthew's Gospel; in Zech. vi., He is the man of Luke's Gospel, while in Isa. iv., 2, He is the beauty and glory of John's Gospel. He is alpha and omega, the altogether lovely one, in whom dwelleth all the fulness of the Godhead bodily.

9. "For behold the stone that I have laid before Joshua; upon one stone shall be seven eyes." He is the stone of Israel, despised by the builders and rejected, and yet to be head cornerstone. He is the stone cut out without hands who shall break in pieces all kingdoms and fill the earth with His glory (Gen. xlix., 24; Ps. xxviii., 2; Isa. vii., 14; xxviii., 16; I Pet. ii., 6-8; Math. xxi., 42; Dan. ii., 44, 45). The seven eyes suggests omniscience, as the seven horns and eyes of Rev. v., 6, suggests both omnipotence and omniscience. The engraving suggests the righteousness of the law graven by God upon tables of stone, and which was fulfilled in Him and shall be in Israel when their iniquity shall be taken away.

10. "In that day, saith the Lord of Hosts, shall ye call every man his neighbor under the vine and under the fig tree." In I Kings iv., 25, this language describes the peace and prosperity of the kingdom under Solomon. Here and in Mic. iv., 4, it describes the tranquil prosperity and millennial blessedness of the coming kingdom under a greater man than Solomon, of the increase of whose government and peace there shall be no end upon the throne of David and upon his kingdom, to order it and to establish it with judgment and with justice, from henceforth even forever. The zeal of the Lord of Hosts will perform this (Isa. ix., 7).—Lesson Helper.

THE Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington is to be enlarged by the erection of an addition, which will cost about $400,000.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

CHICAGO boasts 300 millionaires.

FROST has injured crops in Mexico.

THE troubles on the Mexican border continue.

MINNESOTA paid $25,000 last year for wolf scalps.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS is agitating for better country roads.

GARZA, the Mexican outlaw, has already cost this country $200,000.

GERMANY is experiencing an epizootic of the foot-and-mouth disease.

SEVENTY PER CENT. of the commerce of Japan comes to the United States.

A MALIGNANT epidemic of typhus fever has been raging in New York City.

THE hay crop of the whole country has been figured out at 1.17 tons per acre.

THE Connecticut Senate passed a resolution abolishing secret executive sessions.

GENERAL DODDS states that the Dahomey (Africa) tribesmen are completely pacified.

TWENTY-THREE MILLION DOLLARS were put into new buildings in St. Louis, Mo., in 1892.

PENNSYLVANIA has established a dairy school under the control of the State College.

THE salmon pack on the Frazer River for 1893 was the smallest in many years for British Columbia.

HOG products reached the highest point for ten years—$19.10 a barrel, a few days ago, in Chicago.

THE Great Northern Railroad has driven its last spike, completing another transcontinental line.

THE Cotton Bureau of the Farmers' Alliance has issued a circular advising planters to grow less cotton.

THE Secretary of State reported that suspension of immigration would not conflict with treaty obligations.

THE report of the Agricultural Board shows the farm products of Illinois to be $62,000,000 less than in 1891.

IT is estimated that real estate brokers of New York City handled the last year $45,000,000 worth of real estate.

APRIL 23 next, the silver jubilee of the wedding of King Humbert of Italy, a general amnesty will be issued to Italian offenders.

ONE hundred and fifty-five million five hundred and sixty-three thousand pounds is reported as the rice crop of the United States last year.

NEWS from Walla Walla, Washington, is to the effect that a new opal field has been discovered there which is to exceed all other fields in richness.

WORK on the Philadelphia City Hall has been suspended, and the building commission will ask for a mandamus to compel the city to pay the money they require.

THE Hamburg (Germany) Health Office reports that there were 10,919 deaths from cholera here in 1892, and 26,323 deaths from all causes. The births numbered 23,999.

THE Municipal Building Commission, of New York City, rescinded its previous action selecting the Staats Zeitung site, and decided to build on the site of the present City Hall.

THE Fecamp Chamber of Commerce has petitioned the Government to institute an inquiry into the disappearance of large codfish from the Newfoundland Banks. Last season's fishing, they say, was deplorably poor.

JAMES AVELING, the well-known amateur champion skater, performed an unprecedented feat in the skating line the other day at Lingay, England. He skated one mile, with three sharp turns, in three minutes and 22 4-5 seconds, beating the world's record and earning the first gold medal awarded by the National Skating Association.

THE LABOR WORLD.

FINLAND has women builders.

IN Washington Uncle Sam employs 2894 colored people.

THE strike on the Clyde in Scotland has made crews scarce.

SINCE 1880 the Government has issued an annual report of strikes.

THE iron trade still shows a waiting disposition for new year developments.

THE Carnegie Mills, at Homestead, Penn., are running full in every department.

THE Wabash Railroad has given its operatives its choice between unionism or their jobs.

BOSTON workmen agitate against the renewing of charters to street railway companies.

OF the 5,364,465 industrial laborers in Germany only about 250,000 are members of trades unions.

IT is estimated that the total funds of trades unions in Great Britain amount to $25 per capita.

KANSAS railroad employes will ask the Legislature to pass a number of measures calculated to benefit them.

THE Pennsylvania Supreme Court has enjoined the striking job printers at Pittsburg from interfering with workmen who have replaced them.

THE Pennsylvania road has began the initiative in what is said to be a general move on the part of all railroads to get rid of union employes.

PITTSBURG production of pig-iron is still less than the demand, although the twenty-four furnaces in operation are turning out about 5000 tons a day.

THE local Federation of Labor, at Washington, D. C., embracing twenty-eight organizations, has adopted resolutions asking Congress to restrict emigration for five years.

SINCE 1887 the Cigar-Makers' International Union has increased the wages of its members an average of twenty per cent. and lowered their hours of work also about twenty per cent.

THE laborers of South Lincolnshire, England, state that their hours of labor are from 6 to 6. Their wages during the summer of last year were sixty-two cents, but have now dropped to fifty-six cents.

THE jury in the case of the thirteen Duquesne (Penn.) strikers charged with riot returned a sealed verdict. Two of the defendants were convicted of riot, two of willful assault and unlawful assembly, and one was acquitted.

CHRISTOPHER BEMSON, an old man of eighty-six years, in the Philadelphia Almshouse, is said to be the oldest locomotive engineer in this country. He ran the old engine "John Bull" on the Albany and Schenectady road fifty-nine years ago.

COLONEL CARROLL D. WRIGHT, who has been reappointed Commissioner of Labor for four years more by President Harrison, will probaly resign, it is said, when Mr. Cleveland comes in, but it is regarded doubtful whether his resignation will be accepted.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Apples are a splendid nerve tonic.

Genuine amber is becoming scarcer every year.

There are over seventy miles of tunnels cut in the solid rock of Gibraltar.

Experience in electrically welding shows the metal is strengthened at the point of welding.

A South American naturalist has a large room devoted to spiders, of which he has nearly 11,000 specimens.

The blood of dogs fatigued by long racing, when injected into other dogs, makes them exhibit all the symptoms of fatigue.

An Austrian engineer proposes to carry passengers from Vienna to Pesth by an electric locomotive at the rate of 123 miles an hour.

According to the price lists of manufacturers of electrical apparatus in England, there are on the market over 250 different sizes and types of direct-current dynamos.

In order to prepare a soap containing iodine it has been suggested to first iodize the fat or fatty matter by heating it with iodine and then saponifying in the usual way.

A baby boa constrictor fell out of a lot of bananas unloaded at Washington, D. C., the other day, and after the boa had become cold it was captured for the zoological gardens.

Rough, brownish oranges carry in their complexion a guaranty of sweetness, the peculiar appearance being due to the attacks of insects which have selected them for this very quality.

The proposed underground electric railway in London, if sanctioned, will be sixteen feet under the Thames, sixty-eight feet beneath Regent's Park and eighty-five feet below Oxford street.

In proportion as the earth cools down ice cumulates near the poles and on the tops of mountains; water is taken more deeply into the surface of the terrestrial crust, the formation of hydrated minerals being manifested everywhere.

Calculations, based on the observation of the refraction of light, have caused it to be supposed that the air becomes so rare at the height of about sixty miles that the distance may be regarded as the limit to its sensible extent; but other calculations, made during the present century, of the distance from the earth at which meters ignite, indicate that the atmosphere extends to upward of a hundred miles.

What a Hunter Says About Deer.

Ezra Burtner of Maryland, who has returned from his annual hunting expedition on his preserves in Bear Valley, this county, gives the following information concerning deer and their habits: "No less than twelve deer were seen, and nature provides ample measure for their protection here. When the fawn is born it is concealed by the doe in the young laurel and so cleverly that not even a fox can find it. There is no scent then. When the deer is grown up and the water and the ground are frozen, there is no dog living that can run it down, and when the water is open the deer takes to it, and when the dogs come up it ducks them again and again until they leave it in peace. The thing that betrays the deer is the habit of having certain paths, which are always taken when it crosses from one ridge to the other, making it possible for men to lie in wait for it when disturbed by the dogs. It sometimes follows that the deer will not use its path and then the hunter is badly left.—[Chambersburg (Penn.) Valley Spirit.

The Ages of Various Birds.

Herr Weismann, a distinguished German biologist, has pointed out that the average duration of the life of birds is by no means well known. Small singing birds live from 8 to 18 years. Ravens have lived for 100 years and parrots still longer in captivity. Fowls live from 10 to 20 years. The wild goose lives over 100 years, and swans are said to have attained the age of 300. The long life of birds has been regarded as compensation for their lack of fertility and the great mortality of their young.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

"THE LAND OF LITTLE PEOPLE."

Yes, the land of little people is a lovelier land than ours,
With its mine of new-found treasures, mossy glades and fairy bowers.
Earth her robe of choicest beauty spreads to woo the tender feet,
And the angels whispering round them thrill the air with accents sweet.

Memory brings no pang of sorrow, troubles lightly pass away,
Hope's horizon is tomorrow, and the sky is bright today.
Every moment has its blessings, sweeter thoughts and fairer flowers;
Yes, the land of little people is a lovelier land than ours.

But from o'er the silent river comes to us a purer glow—
Purer even than the sunbeams that the little people know;
And the love song of the heavens steals upon the wearied ear,
Sweeter than the angels' whispers that the little people hear.

And the wanderer, overstriven, humbled as a little child,
Knows the past is all forgiven, and his God is reconciled,
When around his faltering footsteps comes the blessing of the dove.
From the fairest world of any, from the home of truth and love.

—[C. Willis, in St. Louis Republic.

MIDAS AND HIS GOLDEN TOUCH.

Midas was a gentleman of antiquity who has passed into fable. He was King of Phrygia, and troubled very much with the sin of cupidity. So he prayed the gods that he might have the power to turn everything he touched into gold. His request was granted, but the privilege carried with it a terrible sting which very soon made itself felt.

After the king had put his newly acquired gift fully to the test by touching all the furniture in his bedroom and transmuting it into gold, he started to take his morning bath in the lake. He had experienced a little inconvenience at having his bedclothes become metallic, but he soon forgot that. But here a most alarming thing happened. As soon as his body touched the placid surface the water became rigid and took on the flashing yellow hue of the precious metal. There it lay a mass of solid gold.

His ardor for making gold somewhat cooled, the King began to think of his bodily wants and called for breakfast, only to find the most tempting viands and luscious fruits turn to the cold, hard metal when they came in contact with his person. Midas now began to wish he had never received the miraculous gift.

But the climax came when his little daughter bounded into the hall and rushed up to her father. He held out his arms to receive her, but—O, horrible to relate—that fatal touch, and she instantly became a motionless statue. All her life had gone out and nothing remained but a beautiful figure of pure gold. Oh! that detestable metal. Midas cursed the day he prayed for the fatal gift. His touch became a plague. His household became accusing statues of cold metal. Everywhere it gleamed hatefully up at him. Then he prayed to be relieved of the deadly power and the gods smiled on him and gave him back his child and his household, but took away his power to change everything to gold, and Midas was happy.—[New York Voice.

A Doctor's Precaution.

Dr. Munn has a charming little daughter, aged about eight. She was in attendance at a children's fair, when some money was given her and she quietly replied: "Please give it to my maid." "Why, don't you take money yourself?" "No, madam, my papa has told me never to touch bills until he tells me to. He says that there may be some bacteria in them after they have been handled, and I am not to touch paper money at all." Which suggests that Dr Munn is physician in his own household, as well as in others.

Willing to Oblige.

"Clemenceau!" said a belligerent Frenchman to that fire eater, "you must fight me, and immediately!"

"Can't do it, really, this morning," replied Clemenceau, after consulting his memoranda. "I have three duels on hand before luncheon. Won't 2 o'clock be early enough for you?"—[Hamburg Chronicle-Telegraph

Fat's Use as a Food.

Liebig taught that fat spilt up in the body and that the free carbon combined with the oxygen taken in in respiration to produce carbonic acid, and that it was by the act of respiratory combustion that the body heat was maintained. Fatty foods were hence considered necessary as heat producers. Recent investigations, however, show that though fat is spilt up and combined with oxygen in the production of heat, especially during muscular exercise, the process is effected in the tissues by the action of the cells, and not in the lungs, as formerly taught.

The use of the fat is now regarded as three fold: 1. To maintain the body heat. In cool latitudes, where the body is subject to rapid cooling, fatty foods become a necessity, so that the carbon may be easily supplied for combination with oxygen in consumption. Hence the Greenlander consumes large quantities of blubber and oil. 2. To produce force. A muscular tissue is only produced at the cost of oxidation in the tissues; fat is rapidly burned off during exercise. If absent the tissues themselves would be wasted. 3. To prevent the use of albumen. A purely albuminous diet is wasteful. It has been proved experimentally that a small amount of meat food taken in consideration with bread and fat suffices to maintain the albuminous structures of the body better than exclusively lean meat diet.

Fat stored in the body as adipose tissue is a bank on which the body may draw for supplies of energy and heat when required. It is stated that in the Franco-German war of 1870 the German Emperor, acting on the strongly expressed opinion of Ebstein that muscular fatigue could best be supported on fat, gave orders that each soldier should have served out to him 250 grammes of fat bacon. It is also a well-known fact that fat animals bear deprivation of food better than thin ones.—[Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Sense of Smell in Dogs.

The sense of smell is by no means so developed in man as in dogs, cats, and other animals, but it is often abnormally keen in individuals deprived of other senses; blind deaf-mutes, for example, can recognize their friends and form an opinion about strangers solely by means of this sense. Possibly, however, animals are only sensitive to certain smells, while unconscious of others that affect us. If this be the case, they would naturally be able to follow up one particular scent more easily than a man, this scent to which they are sensitive being to them less confused with others.

Dogs are able to track their masters through crowded streets, where recognition is quite impossible, and can find a hidden biscuit even when its faint smell is still further disguised by eau de cologne. In some experiments Mr. Romanes lately made with a dog he found that it could easily track him when he was far out of sight, though no fewer than eleven people had followed him, stepping exactly in his footprints, in order to confuse the scent.

The dog seemed to track him chiefly by the smell of his boots, for when without them, or with new boots on, it failed; but followed, though slowly and hesitatingly, when his master was without either boots or stockings. Dogs and cats certainly get more information by means of this sense than a man can; they often get greatly excited over certain smells, and remember them for very long periods.—[Chamber's Journal.

Brothers in Congress.

Not since the days of the Washburns have there been brothers in the same Congress. History in this respect will repeat itself next year. Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, will enter upon his fourth term, and at the same time his brother, Representative Cockrell, of Texas, will begin his first term. The Senator is the youngest of the brothers by two and a half years. But he has eighteen years the start of the Texan in Washington life. Both were Confederates from the beginning to the end of the war. Both attained the responsibility of the command of brigades. The elder Cockrell directed the famous battle of Lone Jack.—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

Sheriff T. M. Oaks passed through this place on Friday last on his first official trip to this section.

Albert Etnier, of Tyrone, and C. E. Etnier, of Pittsburg, were visitors in town last week, the guests of their aunt, Miss Mary Morrison.

A. B. Apgar, of Phillipsburg, was in town on business last week. This is his first visit to this place since he moved from here about two years ago.

The mercury in our thermometers has been settling so near zero for the past week that we have no hesitancy in saying we have not experienced such a continual cold snap for many years.

E. Guy Rex, of Mapleton, who is known as one of the rising young teachers of the county, attended institute here on Friday and Saturday last. Harry Beers, who is instructing the young idea in Henderson township, was also home.

On Monday morning last several cars on the rear of a freight train coming west jumped the track, breaking the couplings, preventing the caboose from going down the high embankment, just to the east of the bridge. The train ran in two sections to the narrows, where they were coupled together.

E. Clark Fields and Miss Minnie Miller, both of this place, were made man and wife by Rev. C. L. Benscoter on Wednesday evening last, the 11th inst., at 7 P. M., at the home of the bride's parents. The wedding was a very quiet affair, only the relatives of the contracting parties being present, on account of the very recent death of Mr. Fields' sister.

A. Etnier of this place, was summoned to Lewistown on Sunday evening by a telegram which stated that his daughter, Miss Edith, whose illness was noted in these columns two weeks ago, was thought to be dying. Mr. Etnier started on Phiadelphia express for Lewistown, which is an hour's ride, but arrived at her bedside just an hour after she had expired. The remains were brought to her home in this place on Monday evening. The funeral will take place to-day. She was about twenty-two years of age.

The local institute held in the Presbyterian church in this place last Friday night and Saturday was a great success, the cause of education in this place receiving an impetus from which important results are expected. A large and intelligent audience greeted Prof. Eckles on Friday evening, as well as a good attendance at the sessions on Saturday morning and afternoon. The exercises were interspersed with music which enlivened the occasion somewhat. The various subjects and papers were handled with ability by the teachers and others who took part in the talks. Much credit is due Prof. Hain for his untiring efforts in behalf of the meeting

CALVIN.

Mrs. R. A. Oakman is somewhat improved.

Mrs. Amos L. Smith is visiting in Orbisonia.

Mrs. Miles Saylor and David Roland are reported sick.

Miss Nora Lynn, of Smith valley, is visiting J. C. Shaffer's family.

B. F. Fink, of Orbisonia, visited at the old homestead over Sunday.

Rev. Burrows closed his protracted meeting at Harmony on the 9th inst.

B. F. Mierley attended quarterly meeting at Eagle Foundry on the 10th inst.

Samuel G. Steel and Amon Bumgardner visited Altoona a few days last week.

B. F. Glasgow has sold his house and lot to J. M. Wright. Mr. Wright has rented his farm to his son W. E.

Mrs. Peter Bowman, who has been confined to her room with something of a quinsical nature, is able to resume her household duties.

Dr. A. P. Field, formerly of Cassville, now living near Washington city, is in the lower end of our valley, having been called here to see Isaac Taylor, who has been confined to his bed all winter.

Mrs. Clara Johnston wishes to express her thanks through the ITEM to all those kind and liberal friends from the upper end of the valley for their liberal donation on Saturday last. He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord.

Now is the time to agitate the road question, as our present legislature will likely pass some kind of a road law, be it for better or worse. There seems to be such a diversity of opinion as to what should become a law that no law or method will be satisfactory.

W. S. Corbin, one of Cass township's road supervisors, has made a good move toward making good roads. He is having stone hauled along the road side preparatory to Spring work. He says that it can be done now so much cheaper than at any other time. The sledding is very good and more than that you can drive through the fields and by-ways.

At the election last Fall in Cass election district, there were nine men voted, the sum total of their ages being 723 years, an average of 80 years to a man, the oldest being 94 and the youngest 72. There are five more persons in Cass district whose ages will average about the same, making in all fourteen persons over the age of 80. It is very doubtful if there is another voting district in the state that has so many old people in it. Cass polls less than 200 votes.

J. H. Rindlaub, who carries the daily mail from Cassville to Mill Creek, is a most remarkable man. He is now on his fourth year and makes 313 trips in a year, the distance being 14 miles between the above points. Consequently he has 28 miles to travel in a day, or 168 in a week, and 8,736 in a year. He has gone every time the mail has gone since the first of October, 1889, through cold and heat, storm or calm, and always on time for the trains. No man that has ever carried the mail between these points has done half so well.

TROUGH CREEK.

Our supervisors saved $119 by the adjourned sale of the road.

Prof. Giffin was rewarded for his lecture at Pine Grove by organizing a class.

There has been some very mean stealing done in the upper end during the past fall if reports are true.

The cold weather has frozen a large amount of potatoes in the valley. It takes an excellent cellar to resist cold like we have had lately.

If the changing of the Gulf Stream was the cause of the mild winters that we have had for a few years, it must have gotten back into the old channel recently.

I see that a number of the papers claim that Tuesday, the 10th, was the most disagreeable day of the winter. Having taken a drive of 28 miles on that day I fully agree with them.

A report was circulated last week that Maud Wright was worse which caused her father to go down to see her. He found her better and brought her back to Huntingdon where the physicians in Philadelphia say it will be better for her than at the hospital.

It is with profound sorrow that I refer to the loss of our community in the death of Ephraim Chilcott which occurred on the 9th inst. Away back in my youth I remember looking up to him as a nice man, and in mature years I always found him to be a gentleman in the full sense of the term. Always kind and obliging. For 22 years it has been the writer's good fortune to be his nearest neighbor, during which time our lines have been established and boundaries marked by mutual consent, and we have lived as neighbors should without an unkind word having passed between us or a hard thought entertained by either of us so far as I know. His illness was of long duration. At times his suffering was intense but he bore it all with patience. He had the good fortune of having a faithful wife and four of his children with him during his entire illness and the others a part of the time, all of whom did all that loving hearts and willing hands could do for his comfort. As a husband and father he was as kind as the kindest. As a citizen he was upright and honest. I venture that no man could say that he ever wronged them a single penny. He filled nearly all the township offices with fidelity. He served as postmaster of Colfax for thirteen years when it was much more an accommodating than a paying position. He raised a family of six children, two sons and four daughters all of whom are creditable monuments to an honored father. The sons are E. S., who is at home, and Dr. B. F., of Osborne, Kansas. The daughters are Mrs. C. M. Glasgow, of Altoona, and Misses Ida, Julia and Emma, who are at home with their mother and brother. He was aged 79 years and 6 months and 21 days. His funeral was attended by a large number of friends and neighbors who, on a day that was too cold for many to attend to their secular calling, turned out to show their respect for an old and honored citizen. His remains were laid to rest in the Baptist cemetery in a nice solid walnut coffin furnished by G. M. Green & Sons, Revs. Adams and Burrows officiating. Farewell, old and true friend, farewell. The family request me to extend their kindest thanks to all who assisted and befriended them in this their time of sorrow.

MILL CREEK.

Marion Robley and family, of Mapleton, spent Sunday in Mill Creek.

Mrs. Jennie Close, of California, is visiting relatives and friends in this section.

L. A. Himes and Alex Trimble, foremen of this place, took up 7900 ties this week.

Miss Effie Thompson, of Huntingdon, was among the visitors at Mill Creek last week.

Miss Charlotte Spiece returned from Philadelphia last Friday after an absence of four weeks.

George Hanawalt, of Pittsburg, and Miss Haven, of Huntingdon, called on friends here last week.

Warren Souders cut an ugly gash in his foot last Friday while trimming out brush along the railroad.

George Eby, whose illness was noted in last week's items, died Sunday morning at 6 o'clock after an illness of short duration. His death was caused by kidney disease. He was born in June, 1827, in Tuscarora, and came to Mill Creek in 1864, and has been one of Mill Creek's most enterprising citizens for a number of years, was a merchant and was also connected with the Mill Creek furnace which was then in operation. In 1865 he married Miss Nancy Myton, to which union two children were born—Mary, who died at the age of six years, and Bessie who has been with her parents. He was aged 65 years 7 months. One brother, Samuel Eby, of Ardenheim and two sisters, Mrs. Bare, of Roaring Springs, and Mrs. Madden, of Mechanicsburg, survive him. The remains were interred Tuesday forenoon.

CASSVILLE.

Rev. J. A. Gehrett, of Missouri, preached in the M. E. church on Sunday evening to a large and attentive audience.

Rev. Adams has begun a meeting at Calvin with good prospects, while Rev. Shoemaker is holding one at Eagle Foundry.

The League meeting on Sunday evening was in charge of Martin Hoffman. A poem written by Mrs. Ida Lewis, of Altoona, was read with good effect.

The "brethren" met on Saturday night to nominate a ticket according to the new ballot law, but from reports it was a clear case of "blind leading the blind."

R. S. Giffin, who formerly taught here, spent a few days among his friends, stopping with J. O. Heaton. He has been sick but thinks he is much improved.

While we have some sickness in our town it does not average a third of the amount of sickness in this month last year. Dr. Clarkson, of Lewistown, has two patients here. We all feel rather proud to say of him, he was born and reared in Cassville.

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NEXT WEEK

WATCH THIS SPACE

- FOR -

JOHNSTON'S FAMOUS

CLEARANCE SALE

Announcement.

NO SHAM, NO BLUFF, NO OLD STOCK,

- BUT -

NEW,

FRESH

GOODS

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

We will not advertise GREAT BARGAINS and when you want them say, "WE ARE JUST OUT."

WE WILL

HAVE WHAT WE

ADVERTISE.

We Do Not Want to Disappoint You.

Our Sale Will Be a Success.

It Must Be a Success.

WAIT! WAIT!! WAIT!!!

THOS. S. JOHNSTON,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot. Penn'a. Jan. 18, 1893.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Blank leases for sale at this office.

—Rev. A. W. Maxwell will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday morning.

—Dwelling houses in Mapleton to rent. For particulars call on W. H. Rex.

—Frank Querry, of High Bridge, N. J., was a business caller at this office on Monday.

—J. T. Himes, of Airy Dale, was in town looking after business interests yesterday.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning.

—W. W. Brumbaugh attended court at Hollidaysburg, a witness in a case from Tyrone, last week.

—The ITEM office will be prepared to print election tickets for the spring election at short notice.

—The county auditors expect to complete their work of overhauling the county accounts this week.

—Mrs. Ellen McHugh and son James attended the funeral of Mrs. Maggie Bauman at Pittsburg on Sunday.

—Owing to the illness of Rev. M. L. Smith the protracted meeting in the M. E. church was closed Monday night.

—FOR SALE.—Hemlock lumber, 2x3, 2x5, 6x8, and inch boards, in large or small quantities. H. H. SWOPE.

—This month will have five Sundays, five Mondays, and five Tuesdays. A like occurrence will not be witnessed until 1899.

—Men's felt boots with buckle rubbers for only $2.10 at George W. Yocum's Huntingdon. Reliable goods at reasonable prices.

—H. Newton Mounts is the proud possessor of two young possoms which were caught and brought to him by David Stever, of Cass township.

—In case of hard cold nothing will relieve the breathing so quickly as to rub Arnica & Oil Liniment on the chest. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—All those who have used Baxter's Mandrake Bitters speak very strongly in their praise. Twenty-five cents per bottle. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—The second M. E. church of Huntingdon was dedicated last Sunday as per announcement. More than sufficient funds were raised to pay all indebtedness.

—Samuel K. Metz, of Brady township, died last Friday aged 76 years, 9 months and 9 days. He wae the youngest of five brothers and the first of the number to die.

—The Mapleton water company's pipes were frozen solidly Sunday night and the patrons have since been compelled to do without their supply of pure mountain water.

—A. W. Swope about two weeks ago bought a farm situate at base of Jack's mountain about two miles from town of John Shoop and has since disposed of a portion of it to Joseph Grove.

—The handsome residence of Dr. Z. T. Jones, at Shade Gap, was totally destroyed by fire Tuesday evening of last week. The flames originated from a defective heating pipe. Loss, $8,500; insurance, $3,300.

—Wait. No rush, but when the time comes take advantage of the golden opportunity. No sham, but a pure business venture. We mean the great clearance sale. Watch our space in next week's ITEM. T. S. JOHNSTON.

—The name of N. H. Downs' still lives, although he has been dead many years. His Elixir for the cure of coughs and colds has already outlived him a quarter of a century, and is still growing in favor with the public. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—The trustees of the U. B. church have taken advantage of the excellent sledding of the past few days to haul stone for the new church at corner of Grant and Sherman streets. They are getting them from the abutment of the county bridge north of town.

—The county commissioners, after making a careful examination of their books and orders, find that the additional expenses of holding the last election under the Baker ballot bill, over and above what it would have cost on the old plan, amount to $2247.64.

—W. C. Myton, formerly of this county, but at present a teacher in the Altoona schools, who was accused of forcible violation of the chastity of Celia Burns, a 14-year old pupil in his charge, was acquitted of the crime in the Blair county court last Saturday.

—The weather since December 24th has been uniformly cold, the thermometer in that time seldom registering above the zero mark. The climax was reached this morning when the mercury got down to nineteen degrees below zero. Monday it registered 16 degrees below.

—It is reported that the Philadelphia and Middle divisions of the P. R. R. would be consolidated at no distant date, and the headquarters established at Harrisburg, which would necessitate the transfer of many of the officers now stationed at Philadelphia to the State capital.

—Among the visitors to Mapleton within the past week were the following all of whom were guests of S. P. Stubbs' family: Stewart Hertzler and wife, Misses Minnie and Cora Hertzler, Miss May Thompson, Miss Pet Miller, Charles Thompson, DeWitt Thompson, E. Eck and Charles Kline, all of Huntingdon and Mrs. Jennie Close, of Oakland, California.

—The new Methodist Episcopal church at Alexandria will be dedicated (D. V.) January 29, 1893. Rev. Dr. E. J. Gray, President of Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, and other distinguished ministers are expected to assist in the services. The many friends who have assisted the congregation to rebuild the edifice, which was destroyed by fire, February 9, 1892, are cordially invited to be present.

—Mrs. Maggie Bauman, of Pittsburg, daughter of Mrs. Ellen McHugh, of Mapleton died last Friday, of pleurisy. She was aged about 41 years. The remains were interred at Pittsburg on Sunday. Her husband, two sons and two daughters survive her. Mrs. Bauman was well known in Mapleton where most of her life was spent and was greatly esteemed by her many friends. The bereaved have the sympathies of many acquaintances in this place.

—The following officers of W. C., No. 321, of Huntingdon, were installed by District President, W. A. Crotsley, last Thursday evening: P. P., G. W. Bunn; President, Jno. Lamberson: V. P., W. V. Ellis; M. of F., Wm. McIlroy; Conductor, C. C. Brewster; Rec. Sec., W. H. Emigh; Fin. Sec., C. M. Taylor; Treasurer, Henry Shafer; Inspector, Frank Knepp; Guard, Wm. Rupert; Trustee, J. J. Woolheater; Asst. Sec., B. G. Taylor; Chaplain. Rev. B. F. G. McGee; Sentinels, L. A. Green, W. S. Smith, Wm. McCahan.

—The "stingiest man" has again made his appearance. This time he lives at Albany, Oregon, and he lately lost $10, which was found by a man who kept it for three months before he discovered its owner, to whom he promptly gave it. The owner never even thanked the man for his kindness, and wanted him to pay 10 per cent. interest for three months in which the money was in his possession. The finder naturally refused to do this, and the owner is now thinking seriously of bringing suit for the interest.

—The annual meeting of the National Mutual Live Stock Insurance Company will be held at the home office of said company at Mount Union, Huntingdon county, Pa., on Tuesday, the 24th day of January A. D., 1893, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said company for the ensuing year, and further to vote upon the proposed removal of the Home Office of said company from Mt. Union, Pa., to Huntingdon, Pa. J. S. WOODS,

12-21-te. Sec'y.

—Are you needing any furniture? Are you thinking of buying a new stove or range? Do you contemplate building? Let us quietly whisper to you that our stock of furniture, cook stoves, parlor stoves, ranges, and house furnishings is complete. If you want something that we haven't got we'll get it for you. Builders', shelf and heavy hardware is our specialty. At this season, you may want corn-shellers or feed cutters. We have them. Harness and harness leather in stock. We have a variety of pumps. As to price everybody knows we cannot be undersold. Come and see us. D. E. McClain, Saltillo, Pa.

—The meeting of the borough and township auditors called by the county commissioners was held in the arbitration room of the court house yesterday. Many of the districts of the county were not represented. The meeting was organized by the election of W. J. Forbes, chairman, J. Hess, vice chairman, and H. H. Davis, secretary. Commissioner Mierley, H. C. Madden, esq., and others made remarks of an instructive character. No definite action was taken. Commissioner Mierley suggested that as the auditors were responsible for the printing of the tickets they should make it part of their duty to see that proper nominating meetings be held as early as possible. The commissioners will probably send out blank specimen tickets to the auditors in order that there may be uniformity in them.

—John Minnick, aged 76 years, a highly esteemed citizen of Shade Gap, died January 5th. Deceased leaves to survive him a wife and six children as follows: Mrs. D. R. P. Neeley, of Washington; Mrs. Susan Lysinger, wife of the Register and Recorder of Bedford county; Mrs. Eden Zimmerman, of Holton, Kansas; Alfred A. and S. Newton, who reside at home, and Cambridge G., of Sterling, Cameron county. The funeral took place on Jan. 8th, Rev. Mr. Treverton, of the M. E. church, and Rev. Mr. Diener, of the Presbyterian church, officiating. The interment was had at the Shade Gap burial ground. Mr. Minnick was a consistent member of the Methodist church for a long period of years and superintendent of the Sunday school connected with the same. He was a very clever man socially, was honest and upright in his business dealings, and his death is sincerely regretted by a large number of sympathizing friends.

Mrs. Margaret Giles.

Mrs. Margaret Giles died at her home in Harrisburg, Saturday, January 14, 1893, of heart failure. She was aged 67 years, 11 months and 3 days. The remains were brought to Mapleton on Way Passenger, Monday, and were interred in the cemetery at the U. B. church. Services, conducted by Rev. William Prideau, of Huntingdon, assisted by Rev. D. H. Campbell were held in the Presbyterian church.

Mrs. Giles, whose maiden name was Stehley was born at McVeytown. In 1842 she was married to Dr. J. C. Giles who died in 1852. To them were born four children—Alice, who died in Mapleton January 16, 1891, Hon. James P. Giles, statistician of the educational department at Harrisburg, William W. Giles, of Washington, D. C., and one that died in infancy. She lived, at various times, at Newton Hamilton, Mapleton, Huntingdon and Harrisburg.

Mrs. Giles was a member of the Presbyterian church. She was a devout christian and lived close to the Master. She was kind hearted, loving and retiring. All who knew her were warmly attached to her. Her two sons who survive her are highly esteemed gentlemen and have the warmest sympathies of a host of friends in this community in their bereavement. Mrs. Neice of this place is the only surviving sister and the death of Mrs. Giles was a severe blow to her as they were warmly attached.

Tours to California, Florida, &c., via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For people contemplating either extended or limited pleasure jaunts during the winter and spring of the new year, an inspection of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's announcement of its personally-conducted tours will prove of great assistance. As far as territory covered is concerned, the first in importance is the series to the Golden Gate and Pacific Coast points, starting from New York and Philadelphia February 8th, March 2d, and 29th. The same liberal provisions accorded last year, as to condition and use of tickets, will be in effect for these tours.

A series of five will be run to Florida—January 31st, February 14th and 28th, March 14th and 28th. The rates of $50 from New York, $48 from Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Washington, and proportionate rates from other points, cover all necessary expences en route in both directions. Tickets for the first four tours will admit of a stay of two weeks in the flowery state, and for the fifth until May 30th.

There will be a series of six to Washington, D. C., each tour covering a period of three days—January 19th, February 9th, March 23d, April 13th, May 4th and 25th. The rates of $13 from New York, and $11 from Philadelphia and Wilmington, and proportionate rates from other places, include railroad fare and hotel accommodations during the stay in the capital. For information and itineraries application should be made to tourist Agent, 849 Broadway, New York, 233 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, or Ticket Agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Local Institutes.

A local institute will be held in the high school room in Orbisonia, Saturday, January 21, 1893. The following program has been arranged by the committee:

Devotional Exercises—Rev. W. H. Stevens.
Busy Work—Ella Lockard, Bertha Madden, Roberta R. McClain.
Language Work—Mollie Chilcoat, Clara Kelley.
Personal Appearance of the Teacher—A. S. Madden, Porter Briggs.
Influence of Parents upon the School.—R. J. Rodgers, Harvey Seibert, Frank Wible.
Reading—W. W. Cutshall, E. E. Kell.
Socratic Method of Teaching—D. W. Irvin.
What a Teacher Should Read—Rosetta Cook, Minnie Moore.
Theory of Education—J. H. Kratz.
Education of the Sensibilities—A. P. Silverthorn.
Composition Work—L. S. Shimmell.
Color—Eliza Rust.
Address—J. H. Brumbaugh.
Physiology and Hygiene—Dr. C. B. Bush.
Compulsory Education—B. F. Ripple.
Practical Arithmetic—John M. Drake, J. H. Walls.
Moral Instruction—Geo. Boggs, E. J. Madden.
Old Method of Teaching—B. F. Chilcoat, M. A. Felmlee.
Directors' Public Responsibility—General Discussion.
Address—Supt. S. G. Rudy.

The exercises will be interspersed with music. Teachers are requested to bring their School Song books. All teachers and citizens are cordially invited to attend.

A teachers' local institute will be held at the Railroad school house on Saturday, January 28, 1893. This will be the first in Union township for this school year. All are invited to attend and the teacher, A. G. Thompson, solicits especially the patrons of his district. Following is the programme for the day's exercise:

Devotional Exercise.
Whispering—M. C. Chilcote. Flora Hines.
Text Books—E. Guy Rex, S. L. Glasgow.
How to Instruct Little Folks—Fannie Isenberg.
Vocal Music—A. G. Thompson.
The Truant Boy—I. N. Swope.
Mental Arithmetic—L. R. Smith.
Geography—M. B. Wright, Miss Evans.
Information Talks—E. U. Hamilton.
Physiology—Allie Greenland, J. H. Tate.
Busy Work—Mary E. Smith, J. W. Tate.
How to Study—A. M. Smith.
Discipline—J. O. Smith.
Recitation, How to Secure It—R. S. Henderson.
Little Things—J. G. Dell.

COMMITTEE.

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THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Circle of the Earth."
(Preached at Atlanta, Ga.)

TEXT: *"It is He that sitteth upon the circle of the earth."*—Isaiah xl., 22.

While yet people thought that the world was flat, and thousands of years before they found out that it was round, Isaiah, in my text, intimated the shape of it—God sitting upon the circle of the earth. The most beautiful figure in all geometry is the circle. God made the universe on the plan of a circle. There are in the natural world straight lines, angles, parallelograms, diagonals, quadrangles, but these evidently are not God's favorites. Almost everywhere where you will find Him geometrizing you find the circle dominant, and if not the circle, then the curve, which is a circle that died young. If it had lived long enough it would have been a full orb—a periphery. An ellipse is a circle pressed only a little too hard at the sides.

Giant's Causeway, in Ireland, shows what God thinks of mathematics. There are over 35,000 columns of rocks—octagonal, hexagonal, pentagonal. These rocks seem to have been made by rule and by compass. Every artist has his molding room, where he may make fifty shapes, but he chooses one shape as preferable to all others. I will not say that the Giant's Causeway was the world's molding room, but I do say out of a great many figures God seems to have selected the circle as the best. "It is He that sitteth on the circle of the earth." The stars in a circle, the moon in a circle, the sun in a circle, the universe in a circle, the throne of God the center of that circle.

When men build churches they ought to imitate the idea of the Great Architect and put the audience in a circle, knowing that the tides of emotion roll more easily that way than in straight lines. Six thousand years ago God flung this world out of His right hand, but He did not throw it out in a straight line, but curvilinear, with a lease of love holding it so as to bring it back again. The world started from His hand pure and Edenic. It has been rolling on through regions of moral ice and distemper. How long it will roll God only knows, but it will in due time make complete circuit and come back to the place whence it started—the hand of God—pure and Edenic.

The history of the world goes in a circle. Why is it that the shipping in our day is improving so rapidly? It is because men are imitating the old model of Noah's ark. A ship carpenter gives that as his opinion. Although so much derided by small wits, that ship of Noah's time beat the Majestic and the Etruria and the City of Paris, of which we boast so much. Where is the ship on the sea to-day that could outride a deluge in which the heaven and the earth were wrecked, landing all the passengers in safety—two of each kind of living creatures, thousands of species?

Pomology will go on with its achievements until after many centuries the world will have plums and pears equal to the paradisaical. The art of gardening will grow for centuries, and after the Downings and Mitchells of the world have done their best in the far future the art of gardening will come up to the arborescence of the year 1. If the makers of colored glass go on improving they may in some centuries be able to make something equal to the east window of York minster, which was built in 1290. We are six centuries behind those artists, but the world must keep on toiling until it shall make the complete circuit and come up to the skill of those very men.

If the world continues to improve in masonry we shall have after awhile, perhaps after the advance of centuries, mortar equal to that which I saw last summer in the wall of an exhumed English city, built in the time of the Romans, 1600 years ago—that mortar to-day as good as the day in which it was made, having outlasted the brick and the stone. I say, after hundreds of years, masonry may advance to that point. If the world stands long enough we may have a city as large as they had in old times—Babylon five times the size of London.

You go into the potteries in England and you find them making cups and vases after the style of the cups and vases exhumed from Pompeii. The world is not going back. Oh, no; but it is swinging in a circle and will come back to the styles of pottery known so long ago as the days of Pompeii. The world must keep on progressing until it makes the complete circuit. The curve is in the right direction; the curve will keep on until it becomes the circle.

Well, now, my friends, what is true in the material universe is true in God's moral government and spiritual arrangement. That is the meaning of Ezekiel's wheel. All commentators agree in saying that the wheel means God's providence. But a wheel is of no use unless it turn, and if it turn it turns around, and if it turns around it moves in a circle. What then? Are we parts of a great iron machine whirled around whether we will or not, the victims of inexorable fate? No! So far from that, I shall show you that we ourselves start the circle of good or bad actions and that it will surely come around again to us unless by divine intervention it be hindered. Those bad or good actions may make the circuit of many years, but come back to us they will as certainly as that God sits on the circle of the earth.

Jezebel, the worst woman of the Bible, slew Naboth because she wanted his vineyard. While the dogs were eating the body of Naboth, Elisha the prophet put down his compass and marked a circle from the dogs clear around to the dogs that should eat the body of Jezebel the murderess. "Impossible!" the people said; "that will never happen." Who is that being flung out of the palace window? Jezebel. A few hours after they came around hoping to bury her. They find only the palms of her hands and the skull. The dogs that devoured Jezebel and the dogs that devoured Naboth! Oh, what a swift, what an awful circuit!

But it is sometimes the case that this circle sweeps through a century or through many centuries. The world started with a theocracy for government—that is, God was the president and emperor of the world. People got tired of a theocracy. They said: "We don't want God directly interfering with the affairs of the world: give us a monarchy." The world had a monarchy. From a monarchy it is going to have a limited monarchy. After awhile the limited monarchy will be given up, and the republican form of government will be everywhere dominant and recognized. Then the world will get tired of the republican form of government, and it will have an anarchy, which is no government at all. And then all nations, finding out that a man is not capable of righteously governing man, will cry out for a theocracy and say: "Let God come back and conduct the affairs of the world."

Every step—monarchy, limited monarchy, republicanism, anarchy—only different steps between the first theocracy and the last theocracy, or segments of the great circle of the earth on which God sits. But do not become impatient because you cannot see the curve of events, and therefore conclude that God's government is going to break down. History tells us that in the making of the pyramids it took 2000 men two years to drag one great stone from the quarry and put it into the pyramids.

Well, now, if men short lived can afford to work so slowly as that, cannot God in the building of the eternities afford to wait? What though God should take 10,000 years to draw a circle? Shall we take our little watch, which we have to wind up every night lest it run down, and hold it up beside the clock of eternal ages? If, according to the Bible, a thousand years are in God's sight as one day, then, according to that calculation, the 6000 years of the world's existence have been only to God as from Monday to Saturday.

But it is often the case that the rebound is quicker and the circle is sooner completed. You resolve that you will do what good you can. In one week you put a word of counsel in the heart of a Sabbath-school child. During that same week you give a letter of introduction to a young man struggling in business. During the same week you make an exhortation in a prayer meeting. It is all gone; you will never hear of it, perhaps, you think.

A few years after a man comes up to you and says, "You don't know me, do you?" You say, "No, I don't remember ever to have seen you." "Why," he says, "I was in the Sabbath-school class over which you were the teacher. One Sunday you invited me to Christ. I accepted the offer. You see that church with two towers yonder?" "Yes," you say. He says, "That is where I preach;" or, "Do you see that governor's house? That is where I live." One day a man comes to you and says, "Good morning." You look at him and say, "Why, you have the advantage of me; I cannot place you." He says, "Don't you remember thirty years ago giving a letter of introduction to a young man, a letter of introduction to Moses H. Grinnell?" "Yes, yes, I do." He says: "I am the man; that was my first step toward a fortune, but I have retired from business now and am giving my time to philanthropies and public interests. Come up and see me."

Or a man comes to you and says: "I want to introduce myself to you. I went into a prayer meeting in Atlanta some years ago; I sat back by the door; you arose to make an exhortation; that talk changed the course of my life, and if ever I get to heaven, under God I will owe my salvation to you." In only ten, twenty or thirty years the circle swept out and swept back again to your own grateful heart.

But sometimes it is a wider circle and does not return for a great while. I saw a bill of expenses for burning Latimer and Ridley. The bill of expenses says;

One load of fir fagots	8s. 4d.
Carriage of four loads of wood	2s.
Item, a post	2s. 4d.
Item, two chains	3s. 4d.
Item, two staples	6d.
Item, four laborers	2s. 8d.

That was cheap fire, considering all the circumstances, but it kindled a light that shone all around the world and aroused the martyr spirit, and out from that burning of Latimer and Ridley rolled the circle wider and wider, starting other circles, convoluting, overrunning, circumscribing, overarching all heaven—a circle.

But what is true of the good is just as true of the bad. You utter a slander against your neighbor. It has gone forth from your teeth; it will never come back, you think. You have done the man all the mischief you can. You rejoice to see him wince. You say, "Didn't I give it to him!" That word has gone out, that slanderous word, on its poisonous and blasted way. You think it will never do you any harm. But I am watching that word, and I see it beginning to curve, and it curves around, and it is aiming at your heart. You had better dodge it. You cannot dodge it. It rolls into your bosom and after it rolls in a word of an old book, which says, "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again."

You maltreat an aged parent. You begrudged him the room in your house. You are impatient of his whimsicalities and garrulity. It makes you mad to hear him tell the same story twice. You give him food he cannot masticate. You wish he was away. You wonder if he is going to live forever. He will be gone very soon. His steps are shorter and shorter. He is going to stop. But God has an account to settle with you on that subject. After awhile your eye will be dim, and your gait will halt, and the sound of the grinding will be low, and you will tell the same story twice, and your children will wonder if you are going to live forever and wonder if you will never be taken away.

They called you "father" once; now they call you the "old man." If you live a few years longer they will call you the "old chap!" What are those rough words with which your children are accosting you? They are the echo of the very words you used in the ear of your old father forty years ago. What is that which you are trying to chew, but find it unmasticable, and your jaws ache, and you surrender the attempt? Perhaps it may be the gristle which you gave to your father for his breakfast forty years ago.

A gentleman passing along the street saw a son dragging his father into the street by the hair of the head. The gentleman, outraged at this brutal conduct, was about to punish the offender when the old man arose and said; "Don't hurt him; its all right; forty years ago this morning I dragged out my father by the hair of his head!" It is a circle. My father lived into the eighties, and he had a very wide experience, and he said that maltreatment of parents was always punished in this world. Other sins may be adjourned to the next world, but maltreatment of parents is punished in this world.

The circle turns quickly, very quickly. Oh, what a stupendous thought that the good and the evil we start come back to us! Do you know that the Judgment Day will be only the points at which the circles join, the good and the bad we have done coming back to us, unless divine intervention hinder—coming back to us with welcome of delight or curse of condemnation.

Oh, I would like to see Paul, the invalid missionary, at the moment when his influence comes to full orb—his influence rolling out through Antioch, through Cyprus, through Lystra, through Corinth, through Athens, through Asia, through Europe, through America, through the first century, through five centuries, through twenty centuries, through all the succeeding centuries, through earth, through heaven, and at last, the wave of influence having made full circuit, strikes his great soul. Oh, then I would like to see him! No one can tell the wide sweep of the circle of his influence save the One who is seated on the circle of the earth.

I should not want to see the countenance of Voltaire when his influence comes to full orb. When the fatal hemorrhage seized him at eighty-three years of age his influence did not cease. The most brilliant man of his century, he had used all his faculties for assaulting Christianity, his bad influence widening through France, widening out through Germany, widening through all Europe, widening through America, widening through the 115 years that have gone by since he died, widening through earth, widening through hell, until at last the accumulated influence of his bad life in fiery surge of omnipotent wrath will beat against his destroyed spirit, and at that moment it will be enough to make the black hair of eternal darkness turn white with the horror. No one can tell how that bad man's influence girdled the earth save the one who is seated on the circle of the earth—the Lord Almighty.

"Well, now," say people in this audience, "this is some respects is a very glad theory and in others a very sad one; we would like to have all the good we have ever done come back to us, but the thought that all the sins we have ever committed will come back to us fills us with affright." My brother, I have to tell you God can break that circle and will do so at your call. I can bring twenty passages of Scripture to prove that when God for Christ's sake forgives a man the sins of his past life never come back.

The wheel may roll on and roll on, but you take your position behind the cross, and the wheel strikes the cross and is shattered forever. The sins fly off from the circle into the perpendicular, falling at right angles with complete oblivion. Forgiven! Forgiven! The meanest thing that a man can do is, after some difficulty has been settled, to bring it up again, and God will not be so mean as that. God's memory is mighty enough to hold all the events of the age, but there is one thing that is sure to slip His memory, one thing He is sure to forget, and that is pardoned transgression. How do I know it? I will prove it. "Their sins and their iniquities will I remember no more." Come into that state this morning, my dear brother, my dear sister. "Blessed is the one whose transgressions are forgiven."

But do not make the mistake of thinking that this doctrine of the circle stops with this life; it rolls on through heaven. You might quote in opposition to me what St. John says about the city of heaven. He says it "lieth four square." That does seem to militate against this idea, but you know there is many a square house that has a family circle facing each other, and in a circle moving, and I can prove that this is so in regard to heaven. St. John says, "I heard the voice of many angels round about the throne, and the beasts, and the elders."

Again he says: "There was a rainbow round about the throne." The former two instance a circle; the last either a circle or a semicircle. The seats facing each other, the angels facing each other, the men facing each other. Heaven an amphitheatre of glory. Circumference of patriarch and prophet and apostle. Circumference of Scotch Covenanters and Theban legion and Albigenses. Circumference of the good of all ages. Periphery of splendor unimagined and indescribable. A circle! A circle!

But every circumference must have a centre, and what is the centre of this heavenly circumference? Christ. His all the glory. His all the praise. His all the crowns. All heaven wreathed into a garland round about Him. Take off the imperial sandal from His foot and behold the scar of the spike. Lift the coronet of dominion from His brow and see where was the laceration of the briers. Come closer, all heaven. Narrow the circle around His great heart. O Christ, the Saviour! O Christ, the man! O Christ, the God! Keep Thy throne forever, seated on the circle of the earth, seated on the circle of the heaven!

On Christ, the solid rock, I stand;
All other ground is sinking sand.

THE COLD SNAP.

Its Icy Breath Felt All Over the Country.

The bitterly cold snap which has caused this winter to be called the severest since 1888, was not confined to any particular section of the country, but its icy breath was felt from Maine to Texas, and from every State came reports of awful suffering and destitution caused by snowstorms.

According to the telegraphic advices received at the Weather Bureau in Washington the snowstorm started in Northern Montana and came slowly eastward over the Middle Mississippi Valley, where there was but little fall. It centered in West Virginia, and gradually took a southeasterly and northeasterly course, spreading over North Carolina, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, New York and all of New England. The officials of the Weather Bureau say this is the deepest snow that has fallen in the sections indicated for several years. The snow is six inches deep east of the Alleghanies, from Maine to North Carolina.

New York was an ice-bound city. Ferries ran at irregular intervals or not at all. Big steamships could not get to sea, and vessels were frozen in the ice all over the rivers and bays. The Upper and Lower Bay and the East River became fields of ice through which only the most powerful craft could make a way. The dwellers on Staten Island were practically cut off from communication with the outside world by boat. A great sheet of moving ice spread between Staten and Manhattan Islands. An old fashioned snowstorm prevailed in the city. It tied up the Street Cleaning Department into hard knots and hindered the horse-car service. The main street car lines ran with four horses to each car. Ten horse sweeping machines were sent over all the roads, but the snow was so dry that the least wind blew it back on the tracks. Traffic was much impeded on all the lines.

For the first time in a quarter of a century Philadelphia people walked on the ice from Petty's Island on the Delaware across to Camden. The river was a mass of heavy, packed ice and ferryboats for three days had the utmost difficulty in effecting landings. They were running through narrow channels cut in the great masses of snow coverrd ice, while all about them as far as the eye could reach on the Jersey shore was an unbroken stretch with not a patch of water visible. No sailing craft came up the river for a week.

A perfect blizzard raged along the New Jersey shore. It snowed heavily and that afternoon the streets in every coastwise town were almost impassable. Old fishermen and the life-saving guards say they never saw such bad weather off shore, and they kept a sharp lookout for wrecks. The life guard force has been doubled.

The ice in the Boston Harbor was heavier than it has been for years past. Several of the docks on the East Boston side were frozen to the depth of several inches. The field extends to the channel. Vessels outward bound had to be assisted by tugs. Several of the crew of the whaleback barge No. 202, anchored off Bird Island, walked ashore to Jeffries Point, East Boston.

For the first time in years the harbor at New Haven, Conn., was frozen over. The ice was from seven to ten inches thick and only the channel was navigable.

There was a beef famine at Norwalk, Conn., and at Stamford, due to the fact that the North River was blocked with ice and vessels were unable to get in there.

Trains on the twenty railroads entering Toledo, Ohio, were from three to fifteen hours late. One hundred street car motors stuck and the natural gas supply was cut off.

The ice gorge in the Ohio River at Cincinnati caused a great deal of destitution among the poor people, many of whom depended on the river for a living. It has also caused a scarcity of coal, and the many people who are compelled to buy in small quantities were charged forty cents a bushel Government officers examined the gorge and found that the river was solid for a distance of about one mile and a half. The authorities at Washington were notified, and orders were received from General Casey to use dynamite at the gorge.

GENERAL BUTLER DEAD.

Sketch of His Long and Eventful Public Career.

GENERAL B. F. BUTLER.

General Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, died at his Washington residence, No. 220 New Jersey avenue, at 1:30 o'clock a few mornings since. The General has always to a more or less extent made his residence in Washington, although many of the scenes of his successful ventures have been located elsewhere. During the present winter a case which had been decided against him in the highest courts of the State of Massachusetts, and in which he took an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, has demanded his almost constant residence in Washington. His age as well as his general impairment of health, while listening to the oral decisions, looking for his own, was a matter of remark time and time again. General Butler's death created surprise, as it was not even known that he was ailing.

Benjamin Franklin Butler was born at Deerfield, N. H., November 5, 1818, the son of Captain John Butler, a soldier of the War of 1812. He was graduated at Waterville College, and was admitted to the bar in 1840, in Lowell, Mass., where he soon acquired a good practice. In April, 1861, on the first call for troops, General Butler, at that time Brigadier-General in the Massachusetts militia, issued the requisite orders for mustering the regiments of his brigade. At the head of the Eighth Massachusetts he went to Washington. He was soon made a Major-General in the United States service. He took possession of New Orleans May 1, 1862; in November, 1864, he was sent to New York City during the Presidential election to keep the peace. He was sent against Fort Fisher in December, 1864, an expedition which failed. General Butler was a member of Congress from Massachusetts from 1866 to 1875, and again from 1878 to 1879; he was Governor of Massachusetts in 1883, and candidate of the Greenback Party for President of the United States in 1884. General Butler was married in Lowell, May 14, 1844, to Sarah, daughter of Dr. Israel and Dolly Jones Hildreth. Mrs. Butler died in Boston, April 8, 1876. Of this union were three children, Blanche, Paul and Ben Israel.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIES.

Their Growth and Progress During the Past Year.

The Manufacturer's Record gives a very detailed and complete compilation of statistics showing the growth and progress of Southern industries, railroad, financial and commercial interests during the year 1892. The iron industry of the South has shown a great deal of activity, notwithstanding the extreme low prices and the depression which has existed in some parts of the country. The output of pig iron in the Southern States, as obtained direct from the producers, amounted to 1,954,295 gross tons in 1892, as compared with 1,708,955 tons in 1891, being an increase of 245,330 tons, or nearly fifteen per cent. During 1892 eleven new blast furnaces were completed, and most of them went into operation. Six of these new furnaces were in Virginia, one in North Carolina and four in Tennessee. Three rolling mills were also built during the year—two in Virginia and one in Tennessee. The coal industry of the South has been in a condition of activity and prosperity throughout the year, and the output increased from 23,636,312 tons in 1891 to 24,612,617 tons in 1892. During 1892 eighty-four new coal mining concerns went into business in the South.

The railroad mileage of the Southern States was increased in 1892 by the construction of 1053 miles of new railroad. In the reorganizations of railroads begun or completed during the year twenty-four roads were included, representing $139,164,450 of capital stock, $128,007,492 in bonds, and aggregating 6509 miles of road.

The reduction in the estimated acreage of cotton for the present season as compared with the season of 1891-92 is over 3,300,000 acres, and the best estimates point to a crop of not exceeding 6,500,000 bales for the present season as compared with 9,035,379 bales during the last season.

During the year 1892 a number of new steamship lines have been started at Southern ports, which promise a large increase in foreign trade in the immediate future.

In the last sixteen months the number of spindles in Southern cotton mills has been increased by 559,188 and the number of looms by 11,819. January 1, 1893, the cotton mills of the South contained 52,537 looms and 2,375,908 spindles. The consumption of cotton by Southern mills increased from 603,133 bales in 1891 to 682,297 bales in 1892.

The phosphate industry of the South shows shipments of 629,920 tons from Florida and South Carolina in 1893 as compared with 550,272 tons in 1891.

The total number of new industrial establishments organized in the South during 1892 was 2688.

Shipments of lumber from nine leading Southern ports aggregated 1,305,735,714 feet in 1893, compared with 1,075,421,141 feet in 1891.

The assessed valuation of property in the South shows an increase from $4,740,280,375 in 1891 to $4,806,620,182 in 1892.

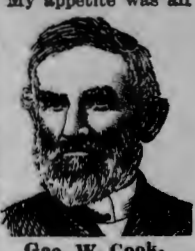
LIVED TO GREAT AGE.

A Woman Dies in Vermont With 110 Years to Her Credit.

Mrs. Bushey died in the town of Georgia, Vt., a few days ago. She was the oldest woman in Vermont, possibly in the United States, having lived 110 years. A daughter, eighty years of age, and a son of seventy-five survive. Mrs. Bushey outlived three husbands. At the time of her death her hair was burnished-gold color, and her skin as yellow as parchment, free from wrinkles, but tightly drawn over the face.

THE GRIP

Left me in a terribly weak condition; my health nearly wrecked. My appetite was all gone, I had no strength, felt **tired all the time,** had disagreeable roaring noises in my head, like a waterfall. I also had severe headaches and **severe sinking pains** in my stomach. Having heard so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, I concluded to try it. All the disagreeable effects of the Grip are gone, I am free from pains and aches, and believe Hood's Sarsaparilla is



Geo. W. Cook.

HOOD'S CURES

surely curing my catarrh. I recommend it to all." GEO. W. COOK, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause perfect Digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases.

LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE,
INDIGESTION,
DIZZY FEELINGS,
BILIOUSNESS,
TORPID LIVER,
DYSPEPSIA.

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By their ANTI-BILIOUS properties they stimulate the liver in the secretion of the bile and its discharge through the biliary ducts. These pills in doses of from two to four will quickly regulate the action of the liver and free the patient from these disorders. One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

Price, 25c. per box. Sold by all druggists.

RADWAY & CO., NEW YORK.

DR. KILMER'S
SWAMP-ROOT

THE GREAT KIDNEY, LIVER AND BLADDER CURE.

Dissolves Gravel,

Gall stone, brick dust in urine, pains in urethra straining after urination, pain in back and hips sudden stoppage of water with pressure.

Bright's Disease,

Tube casts in urine, scanty urine. *Swamp-Root* cures urinary troubles and kidney difficulties.

Liver Complaint,

Torpid or enlarged liver, foul breath, biliousness, bilious headache, poor digestion, gout.

Catarrh of the Bladder,

Inflammation, irritation, ulceration, dribbling, frequent calls, pass blood, mucus or pus.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.

"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.

DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

THE KIND THAT CURES

DANIEL C. EGGLESTON,
Corinth, N. Y.

HELPLESS AND SUFFERING,

FAINT AND WEAK FROM RHEUMATIC TORMENT,

YET CURED BY

DANA'S.

DANA SARSAPARILLA CO.:

GENTLEMEN.—I am **65** years old, by occupation a farmer. For the last 5 years I have been a **great sufferer** with **Rheumatism,** so bad at times I could not **stir my arm.** A constant **pain** in my shoulders. One arm was so bad that my **fingers** were **drawn out of shape.** Was also afflicted with a **burning sensation** in my stomach with severe pains. I would be **faint and weak,** so I could hardly sit up. I have taken

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA

and my stomach is **WELL, no pain** in my shoulders and arms. I am indeed grateful.

Yours truly, DANIEL C. EGGLESTON.

The above testimonial was sent us by **W. E. Clayton,** the well-known Druggist, Maple St., Corinth, N. Y., which is sufficient guarantee that it is **true.**

Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

PATENTS W. T. Fitzgerald Washington, D. C. 40-page book free.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

MANY COLLIERS PERISH.

Disastrous Explosion in a Colorado Coal Mine.

Caused by a Charge of Powder Insufficiently Tamped.

By the discharge of an insufficiently tamped charge of powder in the Union Pacific Railroad's coal mine four miles from Como, Col., a few evenings ago, there was an explosion which liberated black damp in a chamber where twenty-five miners were at work and twenty-four were almost instantly killed.

Of the victims twenty-one were Italians, one a Scotchman and two were Americans. Eight of them were married.

The survivor, who was working apart from the others, was thrown upon his face by the tremendous force of the blast, but was not seriously hurt, and scrambling over the prostrate bodies of his fellow workmen he made his way to the surface.

The noise of the explosion was heard in every part of the mine, and all the men employed in the other chambers of the mine, of whom there were about seventy-five, rushed to the open air. There was immediately wild excitement in the village and a rescuing party was quickly organized. Foul air still issued from the chamber, but brave men rushed in and brought out the bodies.

They were found in or near the chambers and piled together and sometimes clasped together. In all sorts of positions, with limbs and faces drawn and distorted by the agony of their death, the poor fellows were found. Some had evidently been killed instantly, their bodies being burned and blackened so as to be unrecognizable.

The scenes as the mangled forms of husbands, fathers, brothers and lovers were brought out and deposited upon the frozen ground was heartrending. Slowly, with toil and almost in silence the rescuing party worked. It was not until after dark that the last of the twenty-four corpses was brought from the mine.

The head of nearly every family in the little town of King was employed in or about the mine, and the woman and children crowded about the entrance as the bodies were carried out into the daylight.

The dead were placed in the company's storehouse, where the bruised and blackened faces were eagerly scanned by friends and relatives. P. Harding, Superintendent of the mines, assisted in the work of rescue and wired to Denver for coffins for all the victims.

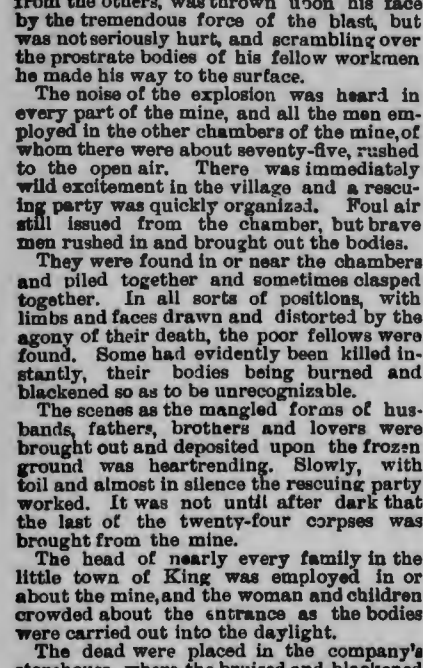
The portion of the mine in which the accident occurred was sealed by the authorities to wait the arrival of the State Inspector of Coal Mines. The sole survivor was James Carmossa. His condition is not serious, but he refuses to talk, appearing to be dazed.

The damage to the mine is slight, being confined to the dislodgment of a few timbers. This disaster was the first serious accident that has ever occurred at King.

The mines have been operated about six years. About a year ago a slight explosion occurred in one of the lower rooms by which one man was killed and another seriously injured.

EDWARD MURPHY, JR.

Caucus Nominee of the New York Democrats for Senator.



EDWARD MURPHY, JR.

Edward Murphy, Jr., having been nominated for the United States Senate by the Democrats of the State Legislature in joint caucus (such nomination being equivalent to an election) was born in Troy, N. Y., on December 15, 1838. His parents were both natives of Queens County, Ireland, and emigrated to America in 1832, first settling in Canada, but within a year after their arrival making Troy their home. The elder Murphy established a brewery in 1846 and was very successful in business, amassing a large fortune in a few years.

All of Mr. Murphy's life has been spent in Troy. His early education was designed to fit him for the priesthood, and was obtained at the Montreal College and at St. John's at Fordham, New York City. When this plan was abandoned Mr. Murphy entered into the brewing business, which his father had established shortly after coming to this country. He assumed full control in 1857, and since that time has amassed a fortune. Although his father has been dead for several years Mr. Murphy still retains the "Jr." to his name for business reasons.

Mr. Murphy made his entrance into political life at about the same time as his entrance into the business world. He attended his first convention as a delegate in 1860. Since that time his appearance as a factor in State politics has been continuous. In 1862 he was a delegate to the convention that nominated Horatio Seymour for Governor, and in 1868 he had his first experience as a delegate to a National convention when Seymour was nominated President in Tammany Hall. In the interval he was one of the delegates at the three party gatherings that placed John T. Hoffman at the head of the State ticket. He has been Mayor of the city of Troy several terms, and is today largely interested in all its leading lines of business.

Mr. Murphy became Chairman of the Democratic State Committee in 1886, and has won a wide reputation as an organizer and party manager. When not busy with his political or business plans he spends his entire time with his large and interesting family.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

17TH DAY.—The McPherson resolution for the suspension of silver purchases was debated at great length——The Quarantine bill was discussed.

18TH DAY.—The bill granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Secretary of the Treasury and the Marine Hospital Service was passed——The special order, the bill prohibiting immigration for one year, was permitted to lapse——The Anti-Option bill was then taken up and Mr. Vilas completed his argument against it.

19TH DAY.—Mr. Kenna's death was announced at the opening of the proceedings by Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, in the absence in West Virginia of the dead Senator's colleague, Mr Faulkner. The Senate thereupon adjourned.

20TH DAY.—Mr. Sherman's bill to extend seal protection to the North Pacific was passed—— The McGarrahan bill was under consideration for half an hour, and after a speech against it by Mr. Mills it went over——The Anti-Option bill was then taken up, and Mr. White's pending amendment to strike out the last proviso in section 2 was defeated.

21ST DAY.—Most of the session was occupied by a discussion of the Nicaragua Canal bill——Then the Anti-Option bill was entitled to consideration; but Mr. Wolcott (in opposition to that measure) moved to proceed to the consideration of the first bill on the calendar. The vote on Mr. Wolcott's motion was nine to thirty-one (no quorum). Adjourned.

In the House.

19TH DAY —The House, after the passage of a few private measures, resumed the consideration of the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, which was passed——Mr. Watson introduced a bill to create the office of National inspector of cotton and grain, to provide for the issuance of certificates of deposit and for the issuance of postoffice money orders thereon, and to provide for the payment of such orders.

20TH DAY.—Norfolk and Western Railroad bill was passed——After a sharp discussion the joint resolution changing the time for the meeting of Congress and the inauguration of the President was defeated.

21ST DAY.—The bill to repeal the Sherman act was reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency——Mr. Richardson reported, with the recommendation that it pass, the Senate joint resolution providing for the printing of 500,000 copies of the agricultural report for 1892. The estimated cost is $300,000——Mr. Robinson introduced a bill increasing from $1 to $2 per barrel the internal revenue tax on fermented liquors——The House adjourned at once on the announcement of Senator Kenna's death.

22D DAY.—A resolution was adopted that at 12:55 o'clock the House attend as a body the funeral ceremonies, to be conducted in the Senate Chamber, of Senator John E. Kenna, of West Virginia——In the consideration morning hour the House resumed the consideration of the bill to promote the efficiency of the militia. No action was taken, and at 12:45 o'clock the House in a body, preceded by the Speaker and the Sergeant-at-Arms proceeded to the Senate Chamber. Immediately on returning to its own chamber after attending the funeral services in the Senate, the House, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the dead man at 1:50 o'clock adjourned.

23D DAY.—Opponents of the measure filibustered all day against the consideration of Private War Claims bills, with the result that nothing was accomplished——Mr. Richardson reported a concurrent resolution for the printing of 60,000 copies of the report of the Agricultural Department on the sheep industry and on the diseases of cattle, for distribution by Senators and Representatives. The resolution was agreed to.

24TH DAY.—The time was principally consumed in the consideration of the bill ratifying the agreement with the Cherokee Nation of Indians for the cession to the United States of the tract of land known as the "Cherokee outlet," the Government to appropriate $8,000,000 to carry out its part of the contract——Secretary Foster, of the Treasury, sent in a request for an appropriation of $8000 for bath houses and disinfecting apparatus at Camp Low, Sandy Hook, N. J., these improvements having been recommended by Surgeon-General Wyman.

DOUBLE MURDER.

A Thriftless Son Shoots His Father, Mother and Sister.

A tragedy was enacted at Chester, Penn., a few afternoons ago, which will result in the loss of two lives and the conviction of Thomas Rodgers as a double parricide. Rodgers is twenty-four years old, and the victims are his father, Thomas Rodgers, sixty years of age; his mother, Martha Ann Rodgers, of about the same age, and his married sister, Mrs. William Kildey.

As Thomas sat back of the stove in the kitchen of his parents' home, just after the noonday meal in the afternoon, his father reprimanded him for his laziness, and, declaring that he must go to work, Thomas answered, "You can't put me out," and, going up stairs, secured his brother-in-law's revolver.

The wife and daughter attempted to save Mr. Rodgers, but Thomas pushed them aside and deliberately fired two bullets into his father at short range. The first shot entered the thigh and the second lodged in the heart, while the powder scorched the old man's clothing. After his father had fallen to the floor young Rodgers kicked him in the face.

The mother attempted to escape by the cellar door, but a bullet from her son's revolver struck her in the back and penetrated her left lung. The sister, Mrs. Kildey, fled from the house by the front door, and her brother, whose bloodthirsty passions had been thoroughly aroused, pursued her to the street, and, standing on the doorstep, shot her while she ran, in almost the same place that he had wounded his mother. The bullet glanced on the shoulder blade, and this saved the young woman's life.

SAN JUAN GOLD FIELDS.

They Are Now Pronounced to be a Fraud of the First Water.

The great San Juan gold fields in Colorado are now declared to be a fake of the first water, and the rush homeward has started. Between seventy-five and 100 angry men came in to Mancos from the south, and hundreds are following them as rapidly as their means of transportation will permit. All are loud in their denunciation of those who originated these stories of rich placers, and large rewards are offered for any reliable clue to their identification. The situation would be ludicrous were it not for the fact that many of these deluded men risked every dollar they owned in the undertaking and now find themselves penniless.

THE United States Government will be asked by England to pay an indemnity of $1,000,000 for the hanging of Edward Hallinger, a colored murderer, in New Jersey.

JUST A LITTLE

pain neglected, may become

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO.

Just a little

SPRAIN

may make a cripple.

Just a little

BRUISE

may make serious inflammation.

Just a little

BURN

may make an ugly scar.

Just a little

COST

will get a bottle of

ST. JACOBS OIL,

A PROMPT AND PERMANENT CURE

Years of Comfort against Years of Pain for

JUST A LITTLE.

A copy of the "Official Portfolio of the World's Columbian Exposition," descriptive of Buildings and grounds, beautifully illustrated in water color effects, will be sent to any address upon receipt of 10c. In postage stamps by THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

Brazil is Land Poor.

As every school boy knows, Brazil has about the same area as the United States, but with her something more than 3,200,000 square miles of territory she is "land poor," having, by the largest estimate, barely 12,000,000 inhabitants. Only about one-third of that number are "Aryan," or people with a considerable proportion of white blood in their veins, and in this enervating climate it requires unadulterated Anglo-Saxon grit, industry, and perseverance—not, as in the temperate zone, to make the land yield anything, but to cope with and keep down the surprising energy of nature.

As now known to the commercial world, Brazil is looked upon as a comparatively narrow strip along the Atlantic Ocean, running from French Guiana, a few miles north of the equator and the mouth of the Amazon, to Uruguay, thirty degrees south of the equator. All the rest of the vast republic, except a little strip along the river margin, is unbroken forests, backed by mountain ranges, and what lies behind the mountains no civilized human being knows. At least one-fifth of Brazil is yet as complete a terra incognita as the heart of Africa without a Stanley, and one-third is untrodden tropical jungle, in which white men could not possibly live during a greater part of the year—where huge snakes, and wild beasts, and venemous insects abound, where every bush has a poisonous thorn, every flower a deadly fragrance, and every creeping and flying creature a dangerous sting. The great river and its affluents drain an area of 2,300,000 square miles, and the annual inundation is more wonderful than that of the Nile. If the flood comes suddenly the traveler, drifting safely along mid-stream in one of the regular steamers, may see trees occupied by enormous serpents, beasts, and birds; all hostilities temporarily suspended between natural enemies by the common peril of the deluge.—American Farmer.

Deafness Can't be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

"That unrivalled complexion," said a prominent New Yorker, alluding to a lady acquaintance, "was the result of using Garfield Tea." Send for free sample to 319 West 45th Street, New York City.

THROAT DISEASES commence with a Cough, Cold or Sore Throat. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" give immediate relief. *Sold only in boxes.* Price 25 cents.

Royal Baking Powder.

THE GOVERNMENT TESTS ESTABLISH ITS ABSOLUTE SUPERIORITY.

(Data from the latest Official U. S. Government Report on Baking Powders, Department of Agriculture, Bulletin 13, page 599.)

Royal is placed first of the cream of tartar powders, actual strength, 160.6 cubic inches of leavening gas per ounce of powder.

Every other powder tested exhibited a much lower strength than the Royal, the average being 33 per cent. less.

Every other powder likewise showed the presence of alum or sulphuric acid.

The claim that this report shows any other powder of superior strength or purity has been denounced as a falsehood by the Government officers who made the tests.

Avoid all baking powders sold with a gift or prize, or at a lower price than the Royal, as they invariably contain alum, lime or sulphuric acid, and render the food unwholesome.

"German Syrup"

I simply state that I am Druggist and Postmaster here and am therefore in a position to judge. I have tried many Cough Syrups but for ten years past have found nothing equal to Boschee's German Syrup. I have given it to my baby for Croup with the most satisfactory results. Every mother should have it. J. H. HOBBS, Druggist and Postmaster, Moffat, Texas. We present facts, living facts, of to-day Boschee's German Syrup gives strength to the body. Take no substitute.

Young Mothers!

We Offer You a Remedy which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

Robs Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.

After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" I suffered but little pain, and did not experience that weakness afterward usual in such cases.—Mrs. ANNIE GAGE, Lamar, Mo., Jan. 15th, 1891.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book to Mothers mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating, Cures Constipation, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 325 W. 42th St., N.Y.

Cures Sick Headache

25 DUSES 25¢ THE GREAT TAKE THE BEST COUGH CURE. 25¢ 50¢ & $1.00 **SHILOH'S CURE.**

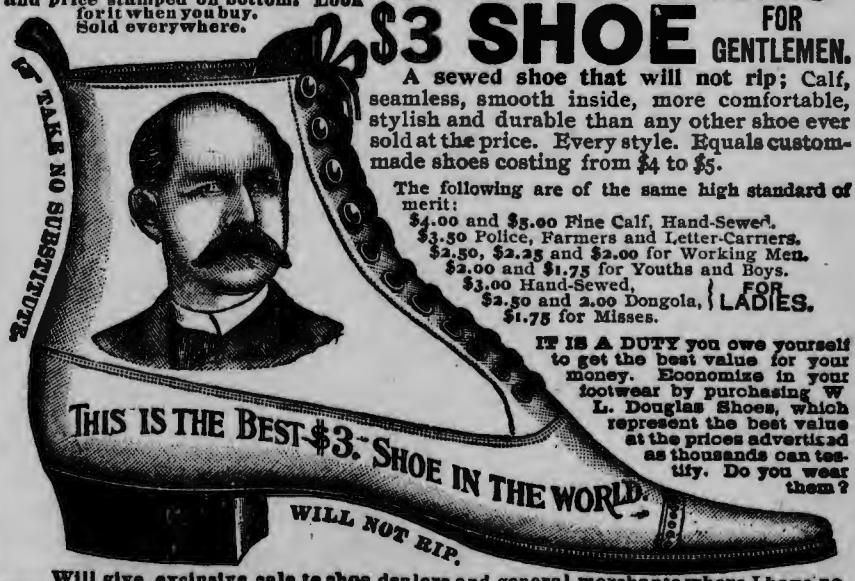
Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

N Y N U—3

BEWARE OF FRAUD. Ask for, and insist upon having W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES. None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Look for it when you buy. Sold everywhere.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

A sewed shoe that will not rip; Calf, seamless, smooth inside, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Every style. Equals custom-made shoes costing from $4 to $5.



The following are of the same high standard of merit:
$4.00 and $5.00 Fine Calf, Hand-Sewed.
$3.50 Police, Farmers and Letter-Carriers.
$2.50, $2.25 and $2.00 for Working Men.
$2.00 and $1.75 for Youths and Boys.
$3.00 Hand-Sewed, $2.50 and 2.00 Dongola, $1.75 for Misses. FOR LADIES.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value at the prices advertised as thousands can testify. Do you wear them?

Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for catalogue. If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage Free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

"Better Work Wisely Than Work Hard." Great Efforts are Unnecessary in House Cleaning if you Use

SAPOLIO

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red.

The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies
—OR—
Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa
which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

TO YOUNG MEN.

Splendid opportunity to learn a business that will give steady employment and a salary of $1000 a year. Send 2c. stamp for circular, containing full information. Address Geo. H. Lawrence, 53 E. 10th, N.Y. City.

COAL COMBINE CONQUERED! The Rochester (Stove Pipe) Radiator saves one-half the fuel. Write for proofs and prices. First order from each neighborhood filled at wholesale rate, and secures an agency. ROCHESTER RADIATOR CO., Rochester, N.Y.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

GOITRE or Thick Neck Cure. By Mail, $1. J. N. KLEIN, Belleville, N. J.

PISO'S CURE FOR Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c. CONSUMPTION.

THE OL' TUNES.

You kin talk about yer anthems,
An' yer arias an' sich,
An' yer modern choir singin'
That you think so awful rich;
But you orter heerd us youngsters
In the times now far away.
A-singin' 'o the ol' tunes
In the ol'-fashioned way.

There was some o' us sung treble,
An' a few o' us sung bass,
An' the tide o' song flowed smoothly
With its complement o' grace;
There was spirit in that music,
A-singin' o' the ol' tunes
In the ol'-fashioned way.

I remember oft o' standin'
In my homespun pantaloons,
On my face the bronze an' freckles
O' the suns o' youthful Junes—
Thinkin' that no mortal minstrel
Ever chanted sich a lay
As the ol' tunes we was singin'
In the ol'-fashioned way.

The boys 'ud always lead us,
An' the girls 'ud all chime in,
Till the sweetness o' the singin'
Robbed the list'nin' soul o' sin;
And I ust to tell the parson
'Twas as good to sing and pray,
When the people sung the ol' tunes
In the ol'-fashioned way.

How I long agin to hear it,
Pourin' forth from soul to soul,
With the treble high an' meller,
An' the bass's mighty roll;
But the times is very diff'rent.
An' the music heerd to-day
Ain't the singin' o' the ol' tunes
In the ol'-fashioned way.

Little screechin' by a woman,
Little squawkin' by a man,
Then the organ's tweedle-twaddle
Jest the empty space to span—
An' if you should even think it,
'Tisn't proper fer to say,
That you want to hear the ol' tunes
In the ol'-fashioned way.

But I think that some bright mornin'
When the toils o' life is o'er,
An' the sun o' heaven arisin'
Glads with light the happy shore,
I shall hear the angel chorus
In the realms o' endless day,
A-singin' o' the ol' tunes
In the ol'-fashioned way.

—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of Jan. 14.

Population, 411.

Last consecutive number, 1073.

Three head of cattle were received this week.

Philadelphia sent in an inmate on Wednesday.

Clinton county sent us an inmate on Saturday

Thus far about 750 tons of ice have been housed

Nos. 72, 502, and 741 were returned from parole this week.

The painters have finished white washing the walls in Ward B.

Nos. 698, 621 and 636 received their final discharge this week.

The electricians are putting electric lights in the carpenter shop.

The shirt factory has received an order for sixty dozen of men's shirts.

Twenty-seven visitors were shown through the Reformatory this week.

The shirt factory shipped two hundred and five dozen shirts this week.

The tailors are busy engaged in making citizens suits for outgoing inmates

The carpenters are making doors for the new cells between Wards A and C.

Beaver county increased our population by sending in an inmate on Tuesday.

Painter Hoffman and men are giving the walls in Ward A a coat of whitewash. This will make a decided improvement.

The Board of managers met yesterday, but owing to the large amount of business to transact, adjourned over until to-day, when they will complete their work.

Six barrels of chip soap have been received by the laundry since our last issue. This soap is a new experiment in the laundry department and gives good satisfaction.

The sewer connected with the kitchen, printing office and dining room became stopped up on Tuesday, and required a large amount of labor to remove the obstruction.

Officer Miller and men assisted in surveying a spring near the Huntingdon dam one day this week. There is some talk of piping the water of said spring to the Reformatory.

The room formerly occupied by Officer Lang has been fitted up for a clothing room for inmates employed in the kitchen department. It has been repainted and presents a cosy appearance.

Good Looks.

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive, you have a Bilious Look. If your stomach be disordered you have a Dyspeptic Look and if your kidneys be affected you have a pinched look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alterative and tonic acts directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples, Blotches, Boils, and gives a good complexion. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons at 50c. per bottle.

Wanted.

Agents to sell our choice and hardy nursery stock. We have many new special varieties, both in fruits and ornamentals to offer, which are controlled by us; we pay commission or salary; write us at once and secure choice of territory.

MAY BROTHERS, Nurserymen,
11 16 j. Rochester, N. Y.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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All violations of this notice will be dealt with as the law directs.

S. A. ANDERSON, J. M. OSWALT,
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Mapleton Depot, Pa., July 13, 1892.

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AND CHILDREN'S
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MARKET STREET, - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Dec. 18th, 1892, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standadr time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.50, 11.48, a. m., and 8.32 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.50, 11.48 a. m., and 8.32 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m., 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8.10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 6.35 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.47 12.12, a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.47 12.12 a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.47, 12.12 a. m. 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5:50 p. m., daily. Tyrone, 6:20; Birmingham, 6.25, Spruce Creek, 6:35; Petersburg, 6:47; Huntingdon, 7:00; Mapleton, 7:15; Mount Union, 7:21; Harrisburg, 10:15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union 6:10 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8 10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For further information consult Time Table or address Thomas E. Watt, A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 6
p. m.	a, m	am.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
12 50	9 15	6 00	Robertsdale	8 09	11 56	2 40
1 03	9 26	6 13	Cook's	7 57	11 43	2 29
1 17	9 39	6 27	Cole's	7 43	11 29	2 16
1 46	10 09	6 57	Saltillo	7 13	10 54	1 36
1 54	10 16	7 05	Three Springs	6 55	10 45	1 29
2 07	10 29	7 20	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	1 16
		7 35 am.	Rockhill	6 30a 6 56p		
2 22	10 42	7 56	Shirley	6 40	9 38	12 40
2 47	10 58	7 55	*Augh. Mills	6 33	9 30	12 33
2 56	11 06	8 05	Mount Union	6 20	9 15	12 20
3 15	11 20	8 25				

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, P. M., Cook's, 4.12, Cole's, 4.25, Saltillo, 4.50, Three Springs, 4.58, Beersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Aughwick, 5.47; arrive Mt. Union, 6.00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23, Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltillo, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6.35, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 35	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 50
6 29	9 28	*Blacklog	6 37	4 57
6 21	9 20	*Cedar Rock	5 45	5 05
6 17	9 16	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 15
6 11	9 10	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 59	8 53	Stair	7 07	5 27
5 50	8 44	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

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Nausea, Nettle Rash, ples, Rush of Blood to plexion, Salt Rheum, Sick Headache, Skin ach, Tired Feeling, Water Brash and every ease that results from impure blood or a failure in the proper performance of their functions by the stomach, liver and intestines. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking one tabule after each meal. A continued use of the Ripans Tabules is the surest cure for obstinate constipation. They contain nothing that can be injurious to the most delicate. 1 gross $2, ½ gross $1.25, ¼ gross 75c., 1-24 gross 15 cents. Sent by mail postage paid. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, New York.